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SOME PARTICULARS OF THE TRADE RETURNS OF THE YEAR.

THE trade returns for 1852 are upon the whole very satisfactory. The exports represent a value of more than 77,000,000*l*, being an increase of fully 3,000,000*l* upon the unprecedented year of 1851, and of no less than 30,000,000*l* upon 1842, only ten years ago. This increase, too, is more satisfactory, inasmuch as it appears to be the result of a steady and gradual, though rapid development of our trade under the new policy adopted in 1842, and steadily extended since that time. The value of our cotton manufactures exported amounts last year to no less than 29,957,000*l*, very little short of the value of our whole exports twenty-two years ago; that of our woollen manufactures to 10,145,000*l*; that of our linen manufactures to 5,557,000*l*; and that of our silk manufactures to 1,550,000*l*; making for those four chief branches of our textile trade the enormous sum of 47,209,000*l*, equal to the value of our entire exports only ten years ago. In the whole range of the history of commerce there is no such example of the rapid progress of trade as this. Besides these enormous amounts, we export now of iron and steel to the value of 6,682,000*l*; of copper and brass, 1,706,000*l*; of tin and tinplates, 1,197,000*l*; of machinery and mill work, 251,000*l*; of hardware, 2,692,000*l*; of lead, 353,000*l*; making of metals in different forms no less than 13,881,000*l*. Then of coals we export to the amount of 1,359,000*l*; of earthenware to the amount of 1,152,000*l*; of haberdashery to the amount of 2,072,000*l*; and of many other single articles to amounts reaching nearly to a million each.

Our import trade has not on the whole been less satisfactory It is true many articles show a considerable decline, but the balance has been fully made up by the enormous import of the precious metals. Of all important articles there has been a large increase in the consumption. But there are some articles of importation which present features of so peculiar and interesting and, in some respects, of so unexpected a character, as to deserve especial notice. It will be remembered how much anxiety prevailed a year ago with regard to the supply of wool. The then recent gold discoveries in Australia were supposed to place our supplies from that quarter in the greatest jeopardy, and, at least, it was thought certain that the quantity would be reduced. What now proves to be the result? The import of wool for the last three years thus compares:—

WOOL IMPORTED.

	1850 lbs.	1851 lbs.	1852 lbs.
Colonial	48,240 529	52,181,269	57,100,215
Foreign	24,433,954	29,117,504	33,901,738
Total	72,674,483	81,298,773	91,001,953

Thus we have the very remarkable and unexpected fact, that of colonial wool we have imported more in 1852 than in 1851 by 4,918,946 lbs, and more than in 1850 by 8,859,686 lbs; while in 1852 the entire imports exceed those of 1851 by 9,703,180 lbs, and those of 1850 by 18,327,470 lbs. But notwithstanding this remarkable increase in the supply of wool, such has been and still continues the activity of our trade, that the price is higher than it has been for many years; and the sales which are now proceeding again show an advance on the prices which prevailed before. It was in 1824 that Mr Huskinson reduced to a nominal rate the duty on foreign wool. Immediately before that time the quantity imported had been as low as 7,000,000 lbs. With the reduction of the duty to nominal rates in 1824 and its entire repeal in 1844, the importation of foreign wool has rapidly increased; but perhaps never at any former time did the home grower, for so long a period, receive so remunerative a price as he has done of late. This is a remarkable example of a principle that we have so often contended for, that price does not depend upon a limited supply so much as upon that free and active demand which unrestricted trade promotes.

Of cotton wool, also, the imports of 1852 have very greatly exceeded those of any former year. The comparison with the two former years is as follows:—

COTTON IMPORTED.	cwts.
1852	8,287,886
1851	6,762,319
1850	5,924,793

Yet again here we find so great an increase in the consumption, that the most active demand has existed throughout the year, and prices have been sustained at rates higher than they have frequently been with supplies much less in late years. And even now, when it is certain that the crop of this year will exceed that of any former year whatever, the price of cotton is comparatively good. In this important raw material we have another striking example of the effect of a free and large demand in maintaining prices, even in the face of an unprecedented supply, in a steady and uniform degree, which even failing crops and limited supplies have not always secured to importers.

The article of quicksilver shows a remarkable increase in its importation during the past year. In 1850 the quantity imported was 355,079 lbs; in 1851 it fell to the insignificant quantity of 27,370 lbs, and in 1852 it rose to the remarkable quantity of 2,113,186 lbs.

One other most important and gratifying feature in the trade of 1852, is the proof which it furnishes of the steady improvement of the condition of our sugar-growing colonies. Of sugar the importations from our own possessions in each of the last three years were:—

SUGAR IMPORTED.	tons.
1850	247,000
1851	281,000
1852	291,000
And of rum:—	gallons.
1850	4,194,000
1851	4,715,000
1852	5,490,000

Thus, in two years we find a total increase of 44,000 tons of sugar and of 1,296,000 gallons of rum.

On the whole, it has never been our lot to examine the returns of the trade of a year which exhibited so many gratifying proofs of wide-spread prosperity, from which may fairly be inferred an enormous increase in the demand for labour, and of those social comforts and improvements in the condition of the labouring classes which it ought to be one of the main objects of legislation to promote.

COFFEE AND CHICORY.

THE TREASURY MINUTE.

THE following Treasury Minute, dated yesterday, was presented to Parliament last night, according to which it will be seen that coffee dealers will be permitted henceforth to sell coffee and chicory mixed, but only in packages, labelled in a plain and legible way with the words "mixture of coffee and chicory." The main distinction between the last minute, which has now been rescinded, and the present one is, that the former prohibited coffee to be sold mixed with chicory at all, but allowed chicory and other vegetable substances to be sold in separate packages, and labelled as such. The practical inconvenience which arose from this plan was, that the packing alone, in accordance with the the minute, was equal to a charge on chicory of at least 40 per cent.; and that although packed in tinfoil, its absorbent qualities of damp are so great, that it shortly assumed the appearance of a concrete cake, and became difficult to mix. By the plan proposed, of permitting the dealer to make the mixture in grinding, not only will it be infinitely better done, but it has been proved that the chicory when mixed with coffee loses its absorbent quality, and rather tends to preserve the quality and aroma of ground coffee. And if the public buy only what they want—and in the form in which they want it—and an article which purports on the face of it to be only what it is, it is impossible for any just complaint to be made. If any other article than chicory is used, such a practice will expose the party to prosecution under the original Act of Parliament; and we understand that the revenue officers will be furnished with strict injunctions to carry out the law in this respect in its utmost rigour. They will be furnished with tests by which detection will be easy.

We understand that the Board of Inland Revenue will issue an order, that the labels upon the packages must be printed in black upon white, or in white upon black, in capital letters of a plain open Roman character, of not less than one-eighth of an inch in length, and that the whole words shall be visible on one of the four sides of the packages, in order to prevent evasion.

"Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 25th February, 1853.

"Read memorials from various dealers in coffee, praying that the minute of this board of 27th July, 1852, may be strictly enforced, by which minute licensed dealers in coffee were prohibited from selling chicory or other vegetable substances mixed with coffee, but were allowed to keep and sell those articles in packages, sealed and labelled as therein described.

"Read also memorials from other dealers in coffee suggesting a modification of that minute, and praying that the sale of a mixture of coffee and chicory be not interfered with, provided each package has legibly printed thereon words plainly indicating such mixture.

"My Lords are of opinion that the interest and convenience of the public will be promoted by the proposed departure from the minute of the 27th of July last, without, however, any other change in the practice contemplated by the provisions of the Act 43 Geo. III., cap. 129.

"Write to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that the minute of this Board, of 27th July, 1852, has been rescinded, and that licensed dealers in coffee may be allowed to keep and sell chicory prepared and mixed with coffee, provided the packages in which such mixture is delivered to the purchasers have printed distinctly thereon (according to directions which shall be issued by the Board of Inland Revenue) the whole of the following words: 'Mixture of Coffee and Chicory'; the intention of my Lords being that the concession hereby made shall be strictly limited by the terms in which it is conveyed."

THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE ANNOUNCED REDUCTION.

SOME months ago the French Emperor announced in the *Moniteur* that the army was to be reduced by 30,000 men, and orders were publicly issued to the Minister at War to carry the ordinance into effect. But as, at the very same time, a decree appeared calling out the full quota of the conscription of 80,000 men for the current year (1853), considerable doubt was felt as to the reality and good faith of the alleged reduction. Last week a second reduction of 20,000 men was announced, and the proper authorities were said to be charged with the necessary arrangements for making it without delay; but it was extremely difficult to gather from the published accounts in what manner it was really to be carried out. A few short explanations as to the constitution of the French army may put our readers in a position to judge of such announcements as well as we, or any Englishman not in the secret, can do.

The army in France, as is well known, is recruited, not as with us by voluntary enlistment, but by conscription. Every year an exact account is taken of all the young men who attain their twentieth year, and of these, from 60,000 to 80,000, according to the necessities of the service, are selected by ballot. All pass a most strict medical examination; and those who are in weak health, or have any bodily defect, or are under 5 feet 2 inches in height, are rejected. The army, therefore, consists of the *elite* of the population as far as personal appearance and strength are concerned: the delicate, the maimed, the stunted remain at home to cultivate the soil, and perform the pacific duties of civil life. The selected conscriptsthen join their regiments and serve in the ranks for seven years, after which they are entitled to their discharge, and retire into private life.

It might at first sight appear probable that the annual disbanding of such a number of men accustomed to an idle or exciting military life might be attended with danger, and would cause discontent and turbulence among those thus turned upon the world. But in practice this is not found to be the case. Three-fourths at least of these discharged soldiers entered the ranks with reluctance, and have always looked forward with hope and joy to the day of their liberation. In time of war, to a military nation like the French, the service is of course attractive enough, though even then perils and hardships and the thought of their families, who perhaps needed their presence and support at home, must be a great drawback to its charms. But in time of peace the French soldier is poorly paid, and leads a much less idle and vacant life than the English private,—being frequently employed in laborious work connected with military objects. A proof of the satisfaction with which the French soldiers re-enter private life is to be found in the very small number of them who re-enlist as *substitutes* (only 16 per cent. we are informed), and in the high price obtained by those so offering, who—be it said *en passant*—are generally the reputable among the troops. Two circumstances combine to facilitate the re-absorption of these discharged soldiers with the mass of peaceful citizens:—one is, the peculiar law of succession and the distribution of the soil in France, in virtue of which most of these men have some fragment of landed property to return to and retire upon, in which they concentrate all their affections, and to which they devote the most minute and unremitting industry. The other is, that the education they have received in the regimental schools, where they learn reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the still more effective training as to habits of order, cleanliness, obedience, and regularity, which military discipline enforces, tend to raise them decidedly above the level of the class out of which they were originally taken, and cause them to be sought for in many avocations. A great number of those who have served in the cavalry and artillery become coachmen and domestic servants, for example, and of those who remain mere labourers most have brought back from the countries they have seen (whether abroad or in remote parts of France) more enlarged ideas and better habits of cultivation than are usual in their native villages. Hence they are both very serviceable and very welcome among their fellow-citizens.

So far, then, as the rank and file of the army is concerned, it is evident that no difficulty would be found in effecting a reduction, if the Government were *bona fide* bent on such a step. On the contrary, it would be one of the most popular measures they could adopt, both with the peasantry who supply the conscripts, and with the people at large who pay the taxes which support them. In what manner this reduction could be most easily and justly carried into effect, is a different question. The simplest and most natural, as well as the most effectual, plan unquestionably would be to suspend the conscription wholly or in part for one or two years, by which means the number of troops under arms might be diminished to the extent of 50,000 or 60,000 at once, without any disturbance of existing arrangements. But this scheme would, it is said, be felt as a great injustice by the soldiers already enlisted, and who are anxious to return to their homes. "Why should we (they would ask) be compelled to serve out our whole seven years, while those who ought to have succeeded us are not called upon to serve at all?" Probably the fairest plan would be to discharge not only those who have completed their seven years of service, but a certain proportion of those who are in their sixth year, and at the same time gradually to reduce the numbers ballotted for and called out for the future. We shall be anxious to see which of these plans is resorted to. If neither is adopted, it will be difficult to believe that the announced reduction is anything but a delusion and a blind.

With the non-commissioned officers in the French army, the case is somewhat different. They may be divided into two classes: those who attain their rank owing to their superior conduct, education, or capacity,—and those who embrace the military career as a profession, and look to rising in the service, and ultimately holding commissions, which are within the reach of all deserving men. The latter class have, of course, the same interests and feelings as the other officers. The former, like the privates, return into the rank of ordinary citizens as soon as their term of service is expired. Some of these find some difficulty in discovering a satisfactory niche in society, since their very superiority in tastes and habits unfits them for the resumption of the humble position from which, perhaps, they originally sprung. But, generally speaking, they are much sought for, in consequence of this very superiority. Many of them obtain situations in the customs or excise, on railways, and as overseers in manufacturing establishments; others become gendarmes, *serjens de ville*, or agents and officers in the municipal police; others again are employed in the *octroi*, as *gardes champetres*, or as private watchmen, and in other situations where their habits of method, trustworthiness, and command render them particularly useful.

The real difficulty in venturing on a decided reduction of the

French army is with the officers. They have chosen a profession intended to be for life, for which they have been prepared by a regular education, and with the exercise of which all their prospects of glory or advancement are bound up. A diminution in the number of troops under arms involves the forced retirement of many of these officers, either permanently or on half-pay—a retirement which, naturally enough, is exceedingly unpopular with them, and which, in the previous history of France, has more than once led to unpleasant consequences. If the Emperor be really sincere in his intention of keeping regularly on foot a smaller military force than the enormous one which at present so embarrasses his finances, burdens his people, and excites uneasiness among his neighbours, he will best prove that sincerity by *at once reducing the number of pupils who are now annually received into the military schools*,—since by the regulation of the service all these young men, once received, are entitled to claim permanent commissions from the Government, as soon as their period of instruction and probation has been passed. Till some step of this sort has been taken—the operation of which, by the way, can only be very gradually felt—either the Emperor must be supposed not to contemplate any systematic or permanent reduction of his army, or he exposes himself, in carrying such reduction into effect, to the natural and well-founded discontent of those officers whom he is thus depriving of their due expectations of employment and promotion.

It seems, however, to be allowed on all hands that the finances of the State are in such an unsatisfactory condition, that if some decided diminution in the naval and military expenditure does not take place without delay, the Emperor may find himself shortly in a position of which he will no longer be the master. It is true that the revenue is improving, but the expenditure is enormous, the yearly deficiency still very serious, though officially affirmed to be diminishing, and the floating debt not less than 28,000,000*l*. One step or another must be taken: either the present extravagant outlay must be checked, or an income tax must be imposed, in addition to the heavy indirect taxes now existing;—and with all his courage we can scarcely imagine that Louis Napoleon is bold enough to venture upon such a proposal.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

It is estimated that the sum insured in the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain is not less than 150,000,000*l*—a wonderful provision for the well-being of numerous individuals for many years after those who have made it are mouldering into dust. Such a subject is at all times of great importance to the thrifty middle classes, who rely on the assurances they effect on their lives for the sustenance and comfort of the persons dear to them, who are often unable to struggle with the world, and must perish if not thus provided for. But now it is of more than usual importance, because providence, so long recommended, has grown into a strong and almost general passion. Almost every person in the receipt of an income which depends on his life and his exertions, now makes a provision for his family by assuring his life; and the general disposition to do this is enforced, encouraged, and recommended by almost innumerable assurance companies, which compete with one another for business, and promise the assurers great advantages from assuring with them. Our own journal every week contains several advertisements setting forth such advantages, the companies promoting, by every means in their power, the extension of that virtue of forethought, which is one great distinction of civilised man as contrasted with the savage.

In our happy and free country, no authority is required to establish assurance companies further than a compliance with the regulations of the Joint Stock Registration Act, which rather facilitates than checks the formation of such companies. No restriction is placed on their operations as is placed on the operations of bankers, though they involve so large an amount of property, to be realised too at a distant period. They have, accordingly, as already mentioned in our journal on September 11, 1852, multiplied amazingly since that Act was passed. Prior to its existence, or at the end of 1843, there were only seventy-seven life assurance offices in existence, and sixty-seven of them had come into existence between 1800 and 1843. Since 1844 to the end of 1852, according to the "Post Magazine Almanac," no less than 149 have been founded and 355 projected. No less than 70 were projected in 1852, of which no more than five appear as yet to have come into operation. The projectors consist of all kinds of persons—clergymen, barristers, solicitors, shipowners, merchants, authors, clerks, actuaries, share brokers, gentlemen, &c., &c. There has been—of which the sane and sober part of the community appears quite ignorant—a sort of mania for projecting and founding assurance companies since 1844, and it appears to have increased year by year. Of the number founded since 1844 no less than ninety have ceased to exist; and we may conclude that 206 of those projected never came into existence—a decisive proof of itself that much unwholesome speculation has been directed to this great and important branch of the business of life. It is at the same time true that numerous attempts have been made to impose on the unwary by fraudulent or sham companies, by magnificent promises which arithmetic showed to be intended to delude, but which, flattering our common cupidity, made persons extremely credulous and readily fall a prey to the tempters. The abuses have been so great, that the Government has thought the matter worthy of its attention, and notice has been given of a motion for a select committee on the subject.

The principles advocated in this journal lead us to deprecate all Government interference with the business of individuals, but it unfortunately happens that this great business has already been interfered with, and the interference has gone just so far as to lull private discretion to sleep, in reliance on the watchfulness of the State, but has provided for the welfare of the assurers so ill as to give its sanction to assurance companies, and yet leave them without any effectual control. They are obliged to conform to the provisions of the laws regulating the registration of joint stock companies, which gives them a legal existence. By the 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 110, and 8 Vic., cap. 16, the directors of all such companies are required to return to the Registry-office copies of balance-sheets and reports of auditors thereon, and the Registrar is required to register the same; but the Acts impose no penalty for not performing these duties, and the consequence is, they are not performed. Neither is there any legal obligation on the parties subscribing for shares in such companies and setting them on foot to pay up their subscriptions, or any portion of them, as is required for all railway companies and joint stock banks by the 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 113; and mere men of straw can accordingly, and do, set up these companies, claim for them the sanction of the law, parade them as having a legal existence—the law actually helping dishonest men, quite contrary to its intention, to impose on the unwary.

The Institute of Actuaries—whose honour and whose interest as a body are compromised by such proceedings, who are becoming influential in the State, and have introduced rigid principles of science into many of the looser parts of finance—have agreed to petition Parliament to have the Acts mentioned amended, and have penalties imposed on the directors of such companies for not returning to the Registry-office within the time specified a full, fair, and intelligible balance-sheet; while the Registrar should also be liable to punishment should he neglect to obtain and register the return. The actuaries also pray that the three first clauses of the Act of 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 113, for regulating joint stock banks, be made applicable in future to all assurance companies as well as joint stock banks, *mutatis mutandis*, with a provision, in case of mutual assurance companies, for cancelling, should it be desired, the capital stock the Parliament may deem it right they should possess, on a given amount of contributions from the assured being realised. We shall not venture to say, when a proposition is to be submitted to Parliament for a committee to inquire into the subject, in what measures the inquiry may or ought to result; but we are sure that few subjects of greater moral and pecuniary importance can engage the attention of the Legislature. The pecuniary engagements, though not equal to those of the railways, extend perhaps over a longer period, and are not subject to continual revision and renewal; they embrace the interests of those—orphans, children, and widows—who are the peculiar objects of care, and both their nature and their extent demand that they should be very tenderly dealt with. It is of great importance, at the same time, that no obstacle be laid in the way of assurance; that no monopoly be given to any particular class of assurance office; and that as far as legislation can effect it, the assured should be guaranteed the safety of their investments, with the most advantageous terms which fair competition can give. To impede assurance by requiring unwarrantably high premiums, or to lessen providence by fraud annihilating the advantages of forethought, would be a heavy blow to the morality of the people.

VARIOUS HOMES FOR OUR PEOPLE.

Between the United States, with their thoroughly free institutions, tempting people from all parts of Europe to seek their fortune and their safety in the great Republic, and our Australian colonies, which, even before the discoveries of gold, and in spite of their being the abodes of convicts, by reasonable institutions, attracted thither much capital and many labourers, there lie vast tracts of fertile lands, abounding in flocks and herds, and dotted here and there with English settlers, which, like these two other great countries, offer their boundless resources to the enterprise of our countrymen. The immense plains watered by the Rio Plata and its tributary streams, enjoying a temperate climate, seem to want nothing but settled government to be as attractive to the multitudes of Europe who yet seek well-paid employment as the less fertile countries of the States and the comparatively sterile lands of the Pacific. Within little more than thirty days' sailing or steaming, as navigation is now dexterously managed, boundless territories seem almost to realise the ideas of lubber land, and supply the hungry man with cattle for the catching. Land there is bought by the square league, and may be had within a short distance of Buenos Ayres for fourpence per acre. Further off it is twopence, and the legal expenses of getting possession may be equal to the cost. A troop of wild mares, colts, and fillies,

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good and bad together,* may be had for three shillings each, and they may be picked for thrice the sum. The principal industry of the natives and settlers, besides watching the rapid growth of their herds and their flocks, is to boil down or steam down the too numerous animals for their fat. Shepherds and herdsmen receive 100 to 150 dollars a month (from 30s to 45s), beef and mutton without stint, six pounds of Yerba, and some salt. Their wives and children can occasionally keep the cattle, and they may hire themselves for other labour at from 6s to 8s a day. Every one disposed to be industrious saves money, and few persons are to be found to labour for others as in Europe, because every one soon acquires flocks and herds of his own. A certain Don Gomez, the owner of an estate 12 square leagues in extent, covered with cattle but having few sheep, bitterly lamented to the author we are quoting that all improvement was impeded by the want of people, and he was obliged to abandon plans of building, planting, and gardening, because he could get no labourers.

The reason assigned for this, that every person by industry can soon become a flock or a herdowner and will not labour for others as men are compelled to labour in Europe, negatives the idea that property, in the midst of the dissensions and revolutions of the turbulent politicians of South America, is not, to a considerable extent, secure. We read, in fact, of more than one instance of English women being the owners and managers of large farms, and growing in wealth and importance. A Mrs Burns, for example, is mentioned, an English woman who has acquired a large property by thrift and industry, who manages her large establishment herself, and augments her possessions. She has substantial out-buildings, displaying every mark of care. Her children, nephews, nieces, and dependents are numerous, and by her exertions are all properly brought up. The great abundance of subsistence, or the ease by which families can be reared, seems more inimical to habits of industry and accumulation of wealth than the want of security of property. "Light come, light goes," says the proverb, and the very ease with which a certain portion of property can be acquired makes men careless of acquiring it. We value things in some measure by the difficulty of obtaining them, and the great facility of obtaining subsistence in these lands makes persons living there, who have not elsewhere been bred to habits of industry, careless of acquiring much wealth. A respect, too, for a right of property is likely to be strong in proportion as property is acquired with difficulty, and many of the bad habits of the Governments as well as of the people may be traced to those great advantages not possessed by Europeans, and which more people would at once use and equalise.

These countries are already peopled to a considerable extent by our countrymen. The banks of the river Salado, in the neighbourhood of Chascamus, are densely peopled by Irish, nearly all from Westmeath, and for the most part either sole or joint owners of flocks. When working as labourers, making ditches, &c., they earn from 6s to 7s 6d per day, and often earn 100*l* a year. Not far from Buenos Ayres, a Mr Clark has a large farm, with garden and grounds in beautiful order, stocked with a profusion of vegetables, well-enclosed, with abundance of poultry and swine and cattle, and cheerful Irish milkmaids. He has a large *fabrica* for steaming cattle, the vats receiving at once and melting down a hundred oxen. The persons in his employment are chiefly Irish, and usually save all their wages. Besides sheep and other nicknacks, Mr Clark's household requires an ox every third day; and there is many a flourishing village in England, the residence of gentry, in which an ox is not slain oftener than once a fortnight, and the butcher sends round before the execution to announce the circumstance, and prepare the distribution amongst his customers.

There is, too, a Mr Bell, who has a flourishing cattle farm or estancia, where the visitor finds religious books and abundance of wealth, refreshment for body and mind freely bestowed. Mr Taylor has an estancia, containing a league and a half of land, where the abundance is so great and the simplicity so plain, that Mr MacCann is reminded of those patriarchal times when the land was first divided, and where cultivation and a little care have already established a large oasis of comfort in the midst of general wildness and neglect. Mr Thwaites, preparing the way for others, has a large estancia near the town of Chascamus, to the south of Buenos Ayres, where he has all the comforts of an English country residence. What may be called his home park occupies half a mile square; and for the people on his farm, about 70, he kills 50 sheep and two or three oxen every week. In every part of the country, English men, or English houses in Manchester and other places, own large tracts of land. The Messrs Fielden Brothers, for example, of Manchester, possess a district containing forty square leagues, and Messrs Wright and Parlane possess a farm containing an area of 90,000 English acres. A Mrs Brittain, too, of Sheffield, is said to own two hundred square leagues of land, including a good port. Both in the city and in the province of Buenos Ayres, British settlers are prosperous, and British merchants form an influential portion of the community. To pioneer our people into those vast regions—if we can any longer say that they want pioneers for emigration, or that emigration is much further desirable—English merchants are established in the seaports, English proprietors occupy some of the best land of those regions, and some of almost every class of our countrymen is scattered through them, preparing a willing reception for all who choose to go. The want there is of hands to till the untilled wilderness and of mouths to consume its fruits.

The prevalence of the Roman Catholic religion may make it particularly acceptable to the Irish. There are many Basques and French, with Germans, half Catholics and half Protestants, in the Argentine provinces and in the neighbouring Banda Oriental. Most of these people, as well as the natives, are clothed in a great measure by the looms of Manchester; and many of their instruments and utensils, even to their horse gear, made after their own patterns and taste, are supplied by Wolverhampton or Birmingham. Even the neighbouring Indians, yet in a wild state, require clothing, and are susceptible of civilisation. At some Indian huts which the writer visited, "the women were "weaving: it is a most tedious process, the thread being passed "through the warp by the fingers; thus a month is spent in pro-"ducing a garment that would be woven in Yorkshire in an "hour." But very little trouble enables sheep and cattle to multiply amazingly, and furnish vast supplies of food, wool, hides, horns, tallow, &c., &c., all of which are much wanted in Europe and North America. The immense and fertile plains of the Rio Plata are both a favourable home—were its turbulent politicians to keep quiet—for the people of Europe who choose to emigrate, and a large market for the industry of those who remain.

With fewer natural advantages, but with a more settled form of government, a somewhat closer approximation to Europe, and greater assistance from the constrained labour of Africans, the neighbouring country of the Brazils, as we noticed last week, is making a rapid progress, and its influence is felt, and will be continually more felt, by its neighbours. The trade of North America with the South is increasing; the number of ships which sail by it and pass round Cape Horn is rapidly increasing; the settlements on the Pacific which have an overland communication with the Rio Plata are growing in wealth and power; and in spite of the political difficulties raised up by dictators, presidents, and directors, those vast and fertile territories, intermediate between Europe and the Pacific, must become a flourishing home for large multitudes of people. To fill them and to cultivate them, as to fill and cultivate the other waste and neglected parts of the earth, is now becoming the obvious, as it has always been the instinctive, duty of man. The crowded Chinese, the crowded Bengalese, as well as the crowded people of Europe, have become sensible of the obligation, and are flowing out into the neglected and untenanted wildernesses, wherever their services are called for. It would seem—instead of the world being filled with people as has been said—as if mankind were now only beginning to perceive what the great work is, of subduing and fertilising the earth, they are appointed to perform. Not on one people only has the truth dawned—not by one people only is the stimulus felt, but almost all people are now alive to the same truth, and acknowledge the same motive. To stand in the way of such an almost universal movement, is hopeless for the feeble dictators of either the South or the North. If their politics are opposed to peopling, fertilising, and subduing the earth—if they stand in the way of the extension of trade and the active prosecution of honest industry—if they impede the accumulation of wealth and the increase of civilisation, whatever may be their titles, or whatever honours and power they may claim, they will be cast aside as hostile to a progress which seems as inevitable as the increase of life and the death in which life terminates.

We should do Mr MacCann an injustice were we not to add that his book is carefully compiled and neatly written, and is the best epitomised description—apart from the political views of the author, of which we say nothing—we have met with of the present condition and resources of the Argentine States.

* Two Thousand Miles' Ride through the Argentine Provinces, &c. By William MacCann. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE PENALTIES FOR BELIEF.

Lord John Russell's motion for the House to resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration certain civil disabilities concerning the Jews, was carried on Thursday night, after a short debate, by 234 to 205. In the committee, resolutions were adopted "that it is expedient to remove all civil disabilities, at "present existing, affecting Her Majesty's subjects of the Jewish "persuasion, in like manner and with the like exceptions as are "provided with reference to Her Majesty's subjects professing the "Roman Catholic religion," and that the Chairman move the House for leave to bring in a bill to carry the resolution into effect. To grant leave after the resolution is a matter of course, and the measure for relieving the Jews is now fairly launched, to arrive in safety, we hope, in the haven of the statute law. The Jews are only to be placed on the same footing as Roman Catholics, which involves exclusion from some of the highest offices of the State.

We cannot deny that the opposition is formidable, and that serious prejudices now stand in the way of Lord John Russell's final success. Judging from the leaders of the opposition, and the

recorded votes of the members, the prejudices seem most strong in the rigid followers of the Church of England and the more rigid of the Presbyterians and the Dissenters. They are found in the representatives of clerical bodies and of places at the extremities of the Empire. While we differ from our opponents, we respect their prejudices, though we are at a loss to conceive the arguments by which they reconcile their faith in Christianity with the opinion that it requires political enactments and political penalties to make a Christian nation. Christianity, as we read its history, has everywhere and at all times, from first to last, thriven in spite of secular opposition, not by the help of secular aid. They take a different view; and while they profess a much brighter and firmer faith than is accorded to less favoured men—while they are relieved from every painful doubt as to the Divine origin of their religion, they practically deem it so weak, and have so little confidence in it, that it would lose, according to their acts, its influence over mankind, if it were not supported by the State sword and nourished by secular funds. They cannot even forego such a security for Christianity as allowing one Jew to sit in Parliament. Such conclusions seem to us more akin to that narrow, arrogant, worldly belief that each individual—happily for him—entertains of his own great righteousness, than to the belief they profess, that Christianity was sent into the world for the benefit of all, and to unite all in love and kindness. The theory of the opposition is founded on religion:—its practice is perfectly worldly, secular, ambitious, selfish, grasping, and with the theory totally at variance. As a secular contrivance, we can understand excluding men from political power: it is intended to debase, to impoverish, to weaken, or to destroy them, but we cannot understand the infliction of such presumed evils on any class of men in the name of Christianity.

Religion is Heaven-descended: State policy is wholly of the earth. It begins and ends in promoting the worldly welfare of the community. The idea of a Legislature is that of a body endowed with power to this end and no other. Experience has taught us that the end is never gained by lending legislation to promote religion. We may suffer policy to be guided by religion and morality, but we must not make religion supreme by an Act of Parliament. There is and can be no question in England as to the vast superiority of the Christian over every other faith; but that very superiority enables it to dispense with political disabilities and all other contrivances for establishing itself in the hearts of mankind. Mahomedanism, Buddhism, and that mixture of Paganism with Christianity which arose in the middle ages, all require to be supported by secular power. They were propagated and enforced by the sword; and the present disabilities continued on the Jews are some of the remnants of that anti-Christian system. Now that the Legislature is sensible that its sole functions are secular and for secular ends, and now that experience has taught us that it cannot promote those ends by imposing or maintaining religious disabilities on any class of the people, we may expect that it should lift itself above the narrow prejudices of remote and comparatively ignorant classes, and not allow its acts to be dictated by opinions in which the members individually can scarcely believe. The Legislature should be in the foremost ranks of public opinion, instead of lingering behind it at Oxford and in the presbyteries of Scotland.

The opposition on Thursday we thought was more numerous than we would fain hope it will be hereafter. Lord John Russell's speech was admirable, and we beg the members of the Legislature, for the sake of their own characters, to study it and follow its lessons. We quote what the Noble Lord said towards the conclusion of his speech:—

> There remains nothing to urge against their claims but the prejudice and the notion that you are a Christian nation and a Christian Legislature, and that you would alter and degrade that nation and that legislature by the admission of the Jews into Parliament. Well, sir, if this nation is a Christian nation, as I say it is, it will remain a Christian nation, although you admit Jews into its Legislature. If the great majority—if nearly all the members of this house will still be Christians, then it is clear that even after this law shall have been enacted, the name of a Christian Legislature will hardly pass away from us. Greatly, indeed, were it to be wished that that Christian spirit which we pray for in the beautiful form of the Church of England, that we should hold to the faith "in the unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life," were a prayer which might be accomplished over all the members of this Legislature! But when in place of a unity of spirit you have a diversity of doctrine—when, instead of the bond of peace, you have nothing but contention, and when, instead of righteousness of life, you have such men as Wilkes introduced into this house, I ask what is the benefit of your oath, and in what way does that oath secure your Christian Legislature? Let us, then, not attempt to found our Christianity upon so flimsy, so worthless a basis. If, as I trust is the case, the Christian character prevails more now than it did a century ago—if it prevails more in the nation and in the Legislature, it is not because you maintain these oaths; it is because greater attention is paid by men to their religious duties, and because a better system prevails for the inculcation of the Christian doctrines. Let us rely, then, upon this; and, although you may have two or three persons of the Jewish faith in your House of Commons, depend upon it that this house will bear the character of a Christian Legislature far more truly than it did when Gibbon was one of its ornaments. If that is the case, I ask you to do away with this remaining persecution, with this remaining disqualification. I ask you to say that your doors shall be open to men of the Jewish faith who are British subjects like yourselves, on whose loyalty you can rely, and men of whose co-operation you will be glad. And, so doing, you can then with a clear conscience say, whatever other nations may do, we hold and accept the principles of religious liberty, and we grant that liberty to men who differ from us in religious opinions.

FISHERIES AND RECIPROCITY.

The last arrivals from the United States brought a message from Mr President Fillmore to Congress, transmitting a report from the department of State on the present negotiations between his Government and that of Her Majesty relative to the fisheries dispute, and the long-agitated question of commercial reciprocity between the States and our American provinces, which promises the settlement of these questions. The report admits, "with satisfaction, that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty is prepared to enter into an arrangement for the admission of the fishing vessels of the United States to a full participation in the public fisheries on the coasts and shores of the provinces, with the exception, at present, of Newfoundland, and in the right of drying and curing fish on shore, on condition of the admission, duty free, into the markets of the United States of the products of the colonial fisheries, similar privileges on the like conditions to be reciprocally enjoyed by British subjects on the coasts and shores of the United States. It is also understood that the British Government is desirous, in concert with the provinces, to come to an agreement with the United States for reciprocal free trade with the provinces in certain natural productions, and that the free navigation of the River St Lawrence and of the Welland and Rideau canals would be conceded as part of the arrangement. The Secretary has been of opinion that the main provisions above alluded to promised so much benefit on both sides, that it would be felt to be expedient to enter into the arrangement for a definite time, leaving it to future legislation and negotiation, guided by experience, to render it still more satisfactory by further limitation or enlargement." After adverting to the delays caused by the variety of the details having to be considered both in our American provinces and London, the Secretary adds:—"It is believed, however, from the progress made, and the present state of the negotiations, that time only is wanted for a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on all the subjects above alluded to. The only part of the proposed arrangements which may be considered of any urgent nature, is such an adjustment of the fisheries question as would remove all danger of trouble on the fishing grounds during the approaching season. This is an object of great importance, and worthy the immediate attention of Congress. As belonging to a general settlement, the British Government is not willing to dispose of it separately, but the Secretary of State is of opinion that, under the circumstances of the case, if Congress should pass an act admitting provincial fish free of duty into the United States, on condition that the fisheries of the United States are admitted to a full participation in the provincial fisheries, the Government of Great Britain would give effect to the measure by the requisite legislation on her part, in the expectation on both sides that the question of reciprocity, and of the use of the St Lawrence, and the canals connected with it, will be taken up hereafter, with a favourable disposition to come to a mutually advantageous agreement on that part of the subject also." Mr Fillmore expressly invited the attention of Congress to the suggestion at the end of the report, and the message, with the report, was referred to the committee on foreign relations. There is now a probability of an adjustment of the whole question in dispute as to the fisheries, and the settlement of the commercial relations between the States and our provinces, on the footing of a full and fair reciprocity.

THE BALANCE-SHEET.

The following is an Account of the Net Public Income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Year ended the 5th day of January, 1853 (after abating the Expenditure thereout defrayed by the several Revenue Departments), and of the actual Issues or Payments within the same Period, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Redemption of Funded or paying off Unfunded Debt, and of the Advances and Repayments for Local Works, &c.:—

INCOME OR REVENUE:	Total. £	s	d
Ordinary Revenue and Receipts.			
Customs	20,551,541	10	6
Excise	14,535,072	18	10
Stamps	6,761,534	7	2
Taxes (Land and Assessed)	3,377,843	18	7
Property Tax	5,509,637	2	4
Post Office	1,022,000	0	0
Crown Lands	260,000	0	0
One Shilling and Sixpence, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries	4,423	0	4
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown	14,850	16	10
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	110,096	15	5
	£52,447,099	10	0
Other Receipts.			
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, and other extra Receipts	478,532	15	0
Imprest and other Monies	129,776	7	8
Money received from the East India Company	60,000	0	0
Unclaimed Dividends (more than paid)	94,512	7	4
	£53,210,671	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
FUNDED DEBT.						
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,708,925	13	4			
Terminable Annuities	3,822,855	18	0			
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of 12,438l 9s 3d, the Interest on Donations and Bequests	27,530,881	8	4			
UNFUNDED DEBT.						
Interest on Exchequer Bills	403,651	18	2			
				27,934,533	6	6
Civil List	398,588	15	0			
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, &c., charged by various Acts of Parliamenton the Consolidated Fund	353,709	4	11			
Salaries and Allowances	279,408	10	6			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	151,655	7	11			
Courts of Justice	1,089,878	3	2			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	281,014	0	3			
				2,554,154	1	9
Army	7,018,164	1	6			
Navy	6,825,943	12	11			
Ordnance	2,491,797	19	4			
Civil Services, chargeable on the Annual Grants of Parliament	3,797,818	11	9			
Kaffir War	370,000	0	0			
				26,303,724	5	6
				£50,792,511	13	9
Excess of Income over Expenditure				2,417,559	6	3
				£53,210,071	0	6

The following is an Account of the Balances of the Public Money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th day of January, 1852; the Amount of Money raised by the Additions to the Funded or Unfounded Debt in the Year ending the 5th day of January, 1853; the Money applied towards the Redemption of the Funded or paying off Unfounded Debt; the total Amount of Advances and Repayments on account of Local Works, &c., with the Difference accruing thereon, and the Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th day of January, 1853:—

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th day of January, 1852				8,381,637	2	4
Money raised in the year ended 5th day of January, 1853, by the creation of Funded or Unfunded Debt:—						
FUNDED DEBT.						
Nil.						
UNFUNDED DEBT.						
Exchequer Bills, 17,756,600l, per Act 14 Victoria, c. 9, charged on Supplies	8,468,400	0	0			
Exchequer Bills, 17,742,800l, per Act 15 Victoria, c. 10, charged on Supplies	9,238,700	0	0			
				17,707,100	0	0
Excess of Income over Expenditure				2,417,559	6	3
				£28,506,296	8	7
ISSUED—						
To the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to be applied to the Redemption of the Public Debt:—						
By Issues, per Act 10 George 4, c. 27	2,406,961	13	11			
By Interest on Donations and Bequests	12,438	9	3			
	2,419,400	3	2			
Deduct Sum applied not in redemption of Funded Debt, but of Consolidated Fund Deficiency Bills	540,000	0	0			
				1,879,400	3	2
To the Paymaster-General for Payment of Unfunded Debt:—						
Money out of Ways and Means Grants applied to payment of Supply Exchequer Bills	300	0	0			
Exchequer Bills for payment of Supply Bills	17,707,100	0	0			
				17,707,400	0	0
Total Amount of Advances for Local Works, &c., under various Acts of Parliament, including 700,470l 17s 2d for Drainage in Great Britain and Ireland, for Railways in Ireland, and for Improvement of Landed Property in Great Britain and Ireland	1,575,312	6	6			
Ditto of Repayment of Advances for Local Works	1,497,637	16	2			
Excess of Advances over Repayments				77,674	10	4
Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th day of January, 1853				8,441,221	15	1
				£28,506,296	8	7

JAMES WILSON.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, Feb. 10, 1853.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

(From the Times.)

The commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia which was signed at Berlin on the evening of the 19th inst., is unquestionably the most important measure for the welfare and union of the Germanic Confederation which has been carried into effect since 1815. It is, in fact, the realisation in a different form of the engagement contained in the 19th article of the Federal Compact as to the future relations of commerce and navigation to be established by the confederate States throughout the territory of Germany, with the essential addition that Austria now extends to Germany the advantages of commercial intercourse on more liberal terms with the whole of her dominions. The announcement of the exchange of ratifications not having yet been received, the text of the treaty has not been communicated to the public, but, as it is known that before M. de Bruck gave his definitive signature he had referred to Vienna for express instructions on the only uncertain point, no doubt exists as to the prompt and complete settlement of the question.

As far as we are acquainted with the terms of this important convention, it leaves each party at liberty to regulate its own commercial tariff, subject to certain general principles of a liberal character. Thus Austria renounces all prohibitory duties, except on the peculiar articles of salt, tobacco, gunpowder, and playing-cards, which are Government monopolies. The trade in raw materials, &c., as defined in the first schedule of the treaty, is free. All export duties on the produce of one State sold to the other are abolished. Navigation dues are equalised between the ships and ports of both countries. The consular agents of both countries are to protect the common interests of both. Transit dues are abolished, and access to the rivers, canals, and railroads of both parties is mutually conceded on the same terms. Provision is made for the introduction of a uniform monetary system. The present treaty is concluded for a period of 12 years, and at a suitable time commissioners are to consider the propriety of effecting a more intimate commercial union. Meantime the commercial adherents of Prussia in Germany are invited to accede to the treaty, as well as the commercial adherents of Austria in Italy, including, consequently, the principalities of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. On the other hand, as the essential object of the Darmstadt league of minor States was to obtain the certainty of closer commercial relations with Austria before they closed again with the conditions of the Prussian Zollverein, the principal purpose of that separate combination is secured, and it is probable that no further difficulties of moment will prevent the reconstitution of the Zollverein. Even Hanover is not indisposed to join the new compact, and it is desirable that the Northern States should throw into the scale their influence, favourable as it is to low import duties and foreign trade.

The result of this treaty will, therefore, probably be to remove commercial restrictions, national barriers, and fiscal taxes over a very large portion of Central Europe, extending from the Elbe to the Arno, and from Aix-la-Chapelle to Belgrade; and thus to bring into easier and freeer intercourse no less than 70 millions of the most civilised and industrious inhabitants of the globe. With much to deplore, as we think, in the present political aspect of the Continent, it is in some degree a compensation for the severe discipline of authority to find that the Governments of the present day are actuated by enlarged and progressive views of the material condition and commercial relations of their subjects; and the power they exercise, sometimes to excess, is at least usefully directed when it removes barriers long-established and upheld by popular prejudices even more than by State policy. In a compact of this nature neither party can be said to make concessions, or to surrender anything but the spirit of exclusiveness and the hope of ascendancy; and we shall not attempt to balance against each other the relative benefits each may derive from it. Austria obtains a far closer connection with that great Germanic race which is the vertebral column of her vast and unwieldly frame. Her extensive raw productions will find a much wider market, and her industrial establishments, which are by no means despicable, in Moravia, Bohemia, and the Tyrol, will be stimulated by wholesome competition. The Zollverein, moreover, loses that exclusively Prussian character which seemed at one time to have become the stepping-stone of Prussian supremacy, until the resistance of Southern Germany to those pretensions had brought the commercial league almost to the verge of dissolution. Prussia, on the other hand, gains a vast extension of her means of communication and her consumers. Germany and Italy are opened to her by the Austrian system of railroads to the Adriatic, and the East by the Danube; while the acceptance of the primary conditions insisted upon by the minor States—namely, the conclusion of a treaty with Austria before the Zollverein treaties were renewed, enables her to reconstruct on a more extended basis that great work of her policy.

Agriculture.

THE SEASON.

THE last fortnight of frost and snow leaves little to record in reference to practical agriculture, save that the occurrence of such weather at the present time of the year, and its possible continuance for some weeks longer, would seem to render it quite impossible for farmers this season to overtake their work in the planting of wheat. Unless the weather should break up dry there will be little except late April wheat that can be this year sown, and though here and there pretty good accounts are given of the yield of these late spring wheats, they have not usually been found very productive in the South of England. There must now certainly be a deficient breadth of wheat. On the other hand the sharp weather is regarded as likely to improve the condition of the arable land, and the snow, by protecting the pastures, is thought to be beneficial. Certain it is that the very mild weather we have had for some winters past has been followed by cold ungenial springs; and it is hoped that this year, having experienced a slight taste of what some farmers call "old-fashioned winters," we may find it followed by a really warm spring.

So far as the lambing has gone, it is generally said to be favourable, but we have yet to receive full reports of the effects of the last fortnight's bitter weather. Generally, cold is less unfavourable to ewes and lambs than wet, provided care be taken to shelter them properly. There has been a great consumption of provender, especially by sheep, during this season, and the stock of it is getting somewhat short.

Prices of grain remain firm, tending again upwards, but the trade is without much animation. Meat, however, is selling remarkably well, and farmers of the most desponding turn of mind are beginning to be content with prices, which are really all they can fairly desire. They are now directing attention to placing their relations with their landlords on a better footing. Leases are more in demand, and in some instances are being granted by landowners on more rational terms. The chief present obstacle to agricultural progress is the want of permanent improvements which landlords ought to make, and must make if they intend to maintain their rentals.

STEAM-PLOUGHING.

Among the future possible applications of steam-power in husbandry the ploughing of land is one of the most important. The difficulties in the way are, however, numerous. An experiment with the Marquis of Tweeddale's steam-plough has been lately made at Yester Mains, near Haddington, N. B., and is said to have proved a successful application of steam-power to the ploughing of land, is reported by a correspondenof the *North British Agriculturist*:—

The steam-plough turns two furrows at one operation, and is propelled by two locomotive steam-engines, of 14-horse power each, stationed on moveable wooden tramways, one at each side or end of the field. The engines being placed in position, one of Newall's patent iron ropes is attached to the plough, and a large drum or cylinder is set in motion, which gradually winds up the rope; and, simultaneously, the plough is drawn across the field. As it nears the engine the front axle of the plough strikes a block of wood, in the form of an inclined plane, which raises the plough at one end. A very simple apparatus (an adaptation of the principles of the common crane) is then brought into action by the engine itself, which lifts the plough altogether out of the ground. A man in attendance then causes the plough to make a semi-revolution on its axle, by which it is reversed, and on a given signal, the engine at the other side is set agoing, and the field is again traversed; and so on, backwards and forwards, until the whole field is ploughed. While the plough is being turned, the engine moves on the requisite distance for the new furrows. The whole operation of turning the plough takes less time than it has occupied in describing it, two minutes only being consumed.

The plough, or rather set of ploughs, for there are four attached to the frame or axle (two working at a time), are of peculiar construction, having convex mould-boards—this form, in the opinion of the noble Marquis, offering less resistance to the draught. The total weight of the frame and plough is about 10 cwt. The length of each rope is 350 yards, weighing about 7 cwt. From this an opinion may be formed of the resistance to be overcome. The plough on Thursday last was working 15 inches deep, notwithstanding which, and the unfavourable state of the weather, it traversed the field at the rate of fully 3½ miles an hour, turning up two furrows in the best possible manner.

A public trial of this implement is promised as soon as the weather becomes suitable. The following is the writer's estimate of the cost of steam-ploughing with this implement:—

The trial of Thursday last at Yester has effectually solved the problem of the practicability of applying steam-power to the ploughing of land; but to practical men the question will at once suggest itself, *Will it pay?* Let us see. In an ordinary working day of ten hours, the steam-plough is capable of ploughing six acres of land, 15 inches in depth, at a cost of—

	£	s	d
Coke 5s, coal 2s	0	7	0
Five men at 2s each	0	10	0
Oil and sundries	0	3	0
	1	0	0

To accomplish the same work by the common plough, the cost would be about 6*l*; but then we allow nothing for wear and tear of engines. On this point we are unable to speak; but if we put the engines down at 300*l* each, and allow even as much as 15*l* per cent. for wear and tear, and 5*l* per cent. interest on capital, a very large margin will be left. We must on the other side set off against this item, wear and tear of horse flesh and occasional deaths. The engines, however, have this advantage, that they cannot be made useful for employed; and, being [illegible] ing thrashing machines and in other labour, not the least important of which will be the propelling of the reaping machine, which must, ere long, come into general use on every well cultivated farm.

Without regarding the experiment with so sanguine views as the writer, we yet regard it with much interest, and hope to see it followed up. The saving of horse labour in husbandry is one of the great objects to be attained by our agriculturists.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Carlisle, Capel, and Co.'s Circular.)

London, Feb. 22, 1853.

The market during the past month has shown great activity. The uncertainty as to the intentions of the Government with regard to the tea duty has been counteracted by the strong feeling that they will not refuse to entertain a claim so just, and one that will so extend the commerce of the country, and at the same time benefit the whole community. The trade have consequently been considerable purchasers, added to which a shipping demand to some extent for common congou, and latterly large speculative purchases of fair to good medium congous have swelled the transactions of the month considerably beyond the average, and prices of all kinds have been well maintained, whilst the supply on the market is reduced to a comparatively small compass.

The demand for common congou alluded to above caused a reaction from the dulness mentioned in our last, and prices were quoted a shade higher for fair shipping qualities free from dust, the broken leaf kinds remaining without improvement. The late arrivals of the Sinchune Kai have been sold rather lower, but a fair quantity has been taken. There has been a large demand for Ho How and Honam at from 1s 1d to 1s 3d per lb, and sales of these show no alteration in price. The second class fine congous have been taken readily at good prices, and the finest at full rates. Fine souchongs continue in demand, whilst the good medium, in the absence of fine, have commanded full prices. The fair sorts have not been inquired for. Oolongs remains much as last month. Flowery pekoes are almost nominal, the supplies from Shanghai not being the sort required. Scented orange pekoes, of good to fine quality, have commanded a ready sale, whilst finest command extreme rates; the common to fair kinds more difficult of sale. Much the same remarks apply to scented capers.

The green tea market exhibits a slight improvement. The firmness which holders have shown has inspired the trade with more confidence, the report of moderate shipments from Shanghai has tended further to help this feeling. The sales made latterly have been at rather better prices for Shanghai sorts, and the trade are more inclined to buy at this advance—fair to good young hysons and gunpowders have been most in demand, the former about 1s 3d to 1s 5d, the latter 1s 5d to 1s 7d per lb. The arrivals of country kinds from Canton are more difficult of sale—Canton-made teas have been well supported, especially young hysons, the absence of low-priced country kinds creating a demand for them. Canton gunpowders are inactive, and we do not hear of any transactions of moment.

A public sale took place on the 4th instant of 10,700 packages, o which about 6,000 found buyers at about previous rates.

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(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, Feb. 22, 1853.

For 40-inch shirtings we have had an active demand throughout the month at steady, and, in some few instances, at slightly advanced rates. Stocks were perhaps never at any former period so low, and many of the makers still under contract. Printers having for the most part laid in their supplies for the spring demand, and our China and East India buyers having paused in their operations, there is a probability that a few weeks hence we shall have our market better supplied with this article, and also that the value will somewhat decline. 9-8th shirtings have had a full share of attention, and, being very low in stock, have fully maintained their former value, with, as in 40-inch, a trifling advance in some one or two descriptions. 7-8ths printing cloths have had a large and continuous demand all through the month, and at prices somewhat higher than in the preceding one. Stocks are very light, and the makers deeply under contract. Madapollams, of the lower reeds, have been neglected, but being now made in reduced quantity, prices are maintained; the higher descriptions continue exceedingly scarce, and when contracts are given out, a long time is required for delivering, and at higher rates. T cloths and long cloths have had more attention than for several months past, without, however, producing any increase in value: the aggregate stocks are not heavy, whilst of some descriptions there is a scarcity—9lb long cloths for instance. Domestics, too, have been more dealt in, and the stocks considerably reduced. Grey jacconets are for the most part neglected, but being produced in much less quantity, together with light stocks, full prices must be paid. White jacconets, cambrics, and fancy muslins, continue negected. Fustians have continued in improved demand.

Although our yarn market during the past month has been free from any excitement, the sales have been to an extent not only to carry off the production, but to place spinners very generally under contract for a week or two to come. Prices have slightly fluctuated, and are now about the same as at the date of our last monthly circular. The Germans have not bought their usual quantity, but for India a large business has taken place, and yarns adapted to the latter market have been and still continue scarce. To-day a very dull feeling is apparent, and to effect sales to any extent a decline of ¼d per lb would have to be submitted to.

(From Messrs Horny and Co.'s Circular.)

Odessa, Feb. 7, 1853.

Annexed we beg to hand you the import and export lists of our place for the past year, and at same time give you a general summary of the trade, which we wish may prove of some interest.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
FUNDED DEBT.						
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,708,925	13	4			
Terminable Annuities	3,822,855	15	0			
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of 12,438l 9s 3d, the Interest on Donations and Bequests	27,530,881	8	4			
UNFUNDED DEBT.						
Interest on Exchequer Bills	403,651	18	2			
				27,934,533	6	6
Civil List	398,588	15	0			
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, &c., charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	353,709	4	11			
Salaries and Allowances	279,408	10	6			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	151,655	7	11			
Courts of Justice	1,089,878	3	2			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	281,014	0	3			
				2,554,754	1	9
Army	7,018,164	1	6			
Navy	6,825,943	12	11			
Ordnance	2,491,797	19	4			
Civil Services, chargeable on the Annual Grants of Parliament	3,797,818	11	9			
Kaffir War	370,000	0	0			
				16,303,724	5	6
				£50,792,511	13	9
Excess of Income over Expenditure				2,417,559	6	3
				£53,210,071	0	0

The following is an Account of the Balances of the Public Money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th day of January, 1852; the Amount of Money raised by the Additions to the Funded or Unfounded Debt in the Year ending the 5th day of January, 1853; the Money applied towards the Redemption of the Funded or paying off Unfounded Debt; the total Amount of Advances and Repayments on account of Local Works, &c., with the Difference accruing thereon, and the Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th day of January, 1853:—

	£	s	d
Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th day of January, 1852	8,381,637	2	4
Money raised in the year ended 5th day of January, 1853, by the creation of Funded or Unfunded Debt:—			
FUNDED DEBT.			
Nil.			
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Exchequer Bills, 17,756,600l, per Act 14 Victoria, c. 9, charged on Supplies	8,468,400	0	0
Exchequer Bills, 17,742,800l, per Act 15 Victoria, c. 10, charged on Supplies	9,238,700	0	0
	17,707,100	0	0
Excess of Income over Expenditure	2,417,559	6	3
	£28,506,296	8	7
ISSUED—			
To the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to be applied to the Redemption of the Public Debt:—			
By Issues, per Act 10 George 4, c. 27	2,406,961	13	11
By Interest on Donations and Bequests	12,438	9	3
	2,419,400	3	2
Deduct Sum applied not in redemption of Funded Debt, but of Consolidated Fund Deficiency Bills	540,000	0	0
	1,879,400	3	2
To the Paymaster-General for Payment of Unfunded Debt:—			
Money out of Ways and Means Grants applied to payment of Supply Exchequer Bills	300	0	0
Exchequer Bills for payment of Supply Bills	17,707,100	0	0
	17,707,400	0	0
Total Amount of Advances for Local Works, &c., under various Acts of Parliament, including 700,470l 17s 2d for Drainage in Great Britain and Ireland, for Railways in Ireland, and for Improvement of Landed Property in Great Britain and Ireland	1,575,312	6	6
Ditto of Repayment of Advances for Local Works	1,497,637	16	2
Excess of Advances over Repayments	77,674	10	4
Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th day of January, 1853	8,841,821	15	1
	£28,506,296	8	7

JAMES WILSON.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, Feb. 10, 1853.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

(From the Times.)

The commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia which was signed at Berlin on the evening of the 19th inst., is unquestionably the most important measure for the welfare and union of the Germanic Confederation which has been carried into effect since 1815. It is, in fact, the realisation in a different form of the engagement contained in the 19th article of the Federal Compact as to the future relations of commerce and navigation to be established by the confederate States throughout the territory of Germany, with the essential addition that Austria now extends to Germany the advantages of commercial intercourse on more liberal terms with the whole of her dominions. The announcement of the exchange of ratifications not having yet been received, the text of the treaty has not been communicated to the public, but, as it is known that before M. de Bruck gave his definitive signature he had referred to Vienna for express instructions on the only uncertain point, no doubt exists as to the prompt and complete settlement of the question.

As far as we are acquainted with the terms of this important convention, it leaves each party at liberty to regulate its own commercial tariff, subject to certain general principles of a liberal character. Thus Austria renounces all prohibitory duties, except on the peculiar articles of salt, tobacco, gunpowder, and playing-cards, which are Government monopolies. The trade in raw materials, &c., as defined in the first schedule of the treaty, is free. All export duties on the produce of one State sold to the other are abolished. Navigation dues are equalised between the ships and ports of both countries. The consular agents of both countries are to protect the common interests of both. Transit dues are abolished, and access to the rivers, canals, and railroads of both parties is mutually conceded on the same terms. Provision is made for the introduction of a uniform monetary system. The present treaty is concluded for a period of 12 years, and at a suitable time commissioners are to consider the propriety of effecting a more intimate commercial union. Meantime the commercial adherents of Prussia in Germany are invited to accede to the treaty, as well as the commercial adherents of Austria in Italy, including, consequently, the principalities of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. On the other hand, as the essential object of the Darmstadt league of minor States was to obtain the certainty of closer commercial relations with Austria before they closed again with the conditions of the Prussian Zollverein, the principal purpose of that separate combination is secured, and it is probable that no further difficulties of moment will prevent the reconstitution of the Zollverein. Even Hanover is not indisposed to join the new compact, and it is desirable that the Northern States should throw into the scale their influence, favourable as it is to low import duties and foreign trade.

The result of this treaty will, therefore, probably be to remove commercial restrictions, national barriers, and fiscal taxes over a very large portion of Central Europe, extending from the Elbe to the Arno, and from Aix-la-Chapelle to Belgrade; and thus to bring into easier and freer intercourse no less than 70 millions of the most civilised and industrious inhabitants of the globe. With much to deplore, as we think, in the present political aspect of the Continent, it is in some degree a compensation for the severe discipline of authority to find that the Governments of the present day are actuated by enlarged and progressive views of the material condition and commercial relations of their subjects; and the power they exercise, sometimes to excess, is at least usefully directed when it removes barriers long-established and upheld by popular prejudices even more than by State policy. In a compact of this nature neither party can be said to make concessions, or to surrender anything but the spirit of exclusiveness and the hope of ascendancy; and we shall not attempt to balance against each other the relative benefits each may derive from it. Austria obtains a far closer connection with that great Germanic race which is the vertebral column of her vast and unwieldly frame. Her extensive raw productions will find a much wider market, and her industrial establishments, which are by no means despicable, in Moravia, Bohemia, and the Tyrol, will be stimulated by wholesome competition. The Zollverein, moreover, loses that exclusively Prussian character which seemed at one time to have become the stepping-stone of Prussian supremacy, until the resistance of Southern Germany to those pretensions had brought the commercial league almost to the verge of dissolution. Prussia, on the other hand, gains a vast extension of her means of communication and her consumers. Germany and Italy are opened to her by the Austrian system of railroads to the Adriatic, and the East by the Danube; while the acceptance of the primary conditions insisted upon by the minor States—namely, the conclusion of a treaty with Austria before the Zollverein treaties were renewed, enables her to reconstruct on a more extended basis that great work of her policy.

Agriculture.

THE SEASON.

THE last fortnight of frost and snow leaves little to record in reference to practical agriculture, save that the occurrence of such weather at the present time of the year, and its possible continuance for some weeks longer, would seem to render it quite impossible for farmers this season to overtake their work in the planting of wheat. Unless the weather should break up dry there will be little except late April wheat that can be this year sown, and though here and there pretty good accounts are given of the yield of these late spring wheats, they have not usually been found very productive in the South of England. There must now certainly be a deficient breadth of wheat. On the other hand the sharp weather is regarded as likely to improve the condition of the arable land, and the snow, by protecting the pastures, is thought to be beneficial. Certain it is that the very mild weather we have had for some winters past has been followed by cold ungenial springs; and it is hoped that this year, having experienced a slight taste of what some farmers call "old-fashioned winters," we may find it followed by a really warm spring.

So far as the lambing has gone, it is generally said to be favourable, but we have yet to receive full reports of the effects of the last fortnight's bitter weather. Generally, cold is less unfavourable to ewes and lambs than wet, provided care be taken to shelter them properly. There has been a great consumption of provender, especially by sheep, during this season, and the stock of it is getting somewhat short.

Prices of grain remain firm, tending again upwards, but the trade is without much animation. Meat, however, is selling remarkably well, and farmers of the most desponding turn of mind are beginning to be content with prices, which are really all they can fairly desire. They are now directing attention to placing their relations with their landlords on a better footing. Leases are more in demand, and in some instances are being granted by landowners on more rational terms. The chief present obstacle to agricultural progress is the want of permanent improvements which landlords ought to make, and must make if they intend to maintain their rentals.

STEAM-PLOUGHING.

Among the future possible applications of steam-power in husbandry the ploughing of land is one of the most important. The difficulties in the way are, however, numerous. An experiment with the Marquis of Tweeddale's steam-plough has been lately made at Yester Mains, near Haddington, N. B., and is said to have proved a successful application of steam-power to the ploughing of land, is reported by a correspondenof the *North British Agriculturist*:—

The steam-plough turns two furrows at one operation, and is propelled by two locomotive steam-engines, of 14-horse power each, stationed on moveable wooden tramways, one at each side or end of the field. The engines being placed in position, one of Newall's patent iron ropes is attached to the plough, and a large drum or cylinder is set in motion, which gradually winds up the rope, and, simultaneously, the plough is drawn across the field. As it nears the engine the front axle of the plough strikes a block of wood, in the form of an inclined plane, which raises the plough at one end. A very simple apparatus (an adaptation of the principles of the common crane) is then brought into action by the engine itself, which lifts the plough altogether out of the ground. A man in attendance then causes the plough to make a semi-revolution on its axle, by which it is reversed, and on a given signal, the engine at the other side is set agoing, and the field is again traversed; and so on, backwards and forwards, until the whole field is ploughed. While the plough is being turned, the engine moves on the requisite distance for the new furrows. The whole operation of turning the plough takes less time than it has occupied in describing it, two minutes only being consumed.

The plough, or rather set of ploughs, for there are four attached to the frame or axle (two working at a time), are of peculiar construction, having convex mould-boards—this form, in the opinion of the noble Marquis, offering less resistance to the draught. The total weight of the frame and plough is about 10 cwt. The length of each rope is 350 yards, weighing about 7 cwt. From this an opinion may be formed of the resistance to be overcome. The plough on Thursday last was working 15 inches deep, notwithstanding which, and the unfavourable state of the weather, it traversed the field at the rate of fully 3½ miles an hour, turning up two furrows in the best possible manner.

A public trial of this implement is promised as soon as the weather becomes suitable. The following is the writer's estimate of the cost of steam-ploughing with this implement:—

The trial of Thursday last at Yester has effectually solved the problem of the practicability of applying steam-power to the ploughing of land; but to practical men the question will at once suggest itself, *Will it pay?* Let us see. In an ordinary working day of ten hours, the steam-plough is capable of ploughing six acres of land, 15 inches in depth, at a cost of—

	£	s	d
Coke 5s, coal 2s	0	7	0
Five men at 2s each	0	10	0
Oil and sundries	0	3	0
	1	0	0

To accomplish the same work by the common plough, the cost would be about 6*l*; but then we allow nothing for wear and tear of engines. On this point we are unable to speak; but if we put the engines down at 300*l* each, and allow even as much as 15*l* per cent. for wear and tear, and 5*l* per cent. interest on capital, a very large margin will be left. We must on the other side set off against this item, wear and tear of horse flesh and occasional deaths. The engines, however, have this advantage, that they consume nothing when unemployed; and, being capable of moving themselves, can be made useful for driving thrashing machines and in other labour, not the least important of which will be the propelling of the reaping machine, which must, ere long, come into general use on every well cultivated farm.

Without regarding the experiment with so sanguine views as the writer, we yet regard it with much interest, and hope to see it followed up. The saving of horse labour in husbandry is one of the great objects to be attained by our agriculturists.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Carlisle, Capel, and Co.'s Circular.)

London, Feb. 22, 1853.

The market during the past month has shown great activity. The uncertainty as to the intentions of the Government with regard to the tea duty has been counteracted by the strong feeling that they will not refuse to entertain a claim so just, and one that will so extend the commerce of the country, and at the same time benefit the whole community. The trade have consequently been considerable purchasers, added to which a shipping demand to some extent for common congou, and latterly large speculative purchases of fair to good medium congous have swelled the transactions of the month considerably beyond the average, and prices of all kinds have been well maintained, whilst the supply on the market is reduced to a comparatively small compass.

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(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, Feb. 22, 1853.

For 40-inch shirtings we have had an active demand throughout the month at steady, and, in some few instances, at slightly advanced rates. Stocks were perhaps never at any former period so low, and many of the makers still under contract. Printers having for the most part laid in their supplies for the spring demand, and our China and East India buyers having paused in their operations, there is a probability that a few weeks hence we shall have our market better supplied with this article, and also that the value will somewhat decline. 9-8th shirtings have had a full share of attention, and, being very low in stock, have fully maintained their former value, with, as in 40-inch, a trifling advance in some one or two descriptions. 7-8ths printing cloths have had a large and continuous demand all through the month, and at prices somewhat higher than in the preceding one. Stocks are very light, and the makers deeply under contract. Madapollams, of the lower reeds, have been neglected, but being now made in reduced quantity, prices are maintained; the higher descriptions continue exceedingly scarce, and when contracts are given out, a long time is required for delivering, and at higher rates. T cloths and long cloths have had more attention than for several months past, without, however, producing any increase in value: the aggregate stocks are not heavy, whilst of some descriptions there is a scarcity—9lb long cloths for instance. Domestics, too, have been more dealt in, and the stocks considerably reduced. Grey jacconets are for the most part neglected, but being produced in much less quantity, together with light stocks, full prices must be paid. White jacconets, cambrics, and fancy muslins, continue negected. Fustians have continued in improved demand.

Although our yarn market during the past month has been free from any excitement, the sales have been to an extent not only to carry off the production, but to place spinners very generally under contract for a week or two to come. Prices have slightly fluctuated, and are now about the same as at the date of our last monthly circular. The Germans have not bought their usual quantity, but for India a large business has taken place, and yarns adapted to the latter market have been and still continue scarce. To-day a very dull feeling is apparent, and to effect sales to any extent a decline of ¼d per lb would have to be submitted to.

(From Messrs Horny and Co.'s Circular.)

Odessa, Feb. 7, 1853.

Annexed we beg to hand you the import and export lists of our place for the past year, and at same time give you a general summary of the trade, which we wish may prove of some interest.

The export business has been a very extensive one; with the exception of the memorable year of 1847, it is the largest on record since the foundation of our place.

Grain, as usual, has been the leading article; in how far the operations have proved profitable to the shippers, we do not venture to say, as they have been going on regularly, whether the position of the foreign markets was favourable or otherwise.

At the beginning of last year we experienced a brisk demand for grain, chiefly upon advices from the Belgian and Dutch markets which continued until March, and considerable quantities changed hands. The large shipments, however, which took place from May till July were effected in the face of very dull accounts from all the foreign markets, and were chiefly occasioned by the necessity to dispatch a large number of ships lying in our port, most of which had been sent here chartered on speculation. In the month of August the English markets began to improve, in anticipation of an expected deficient home crop; the other continental markets participated in this rise gradually, which continued till the beginning of December, when an additional impulse was given to the corn trade by apprehensions entertained about the next crop. Our market here followed those advices, and we should, no doubt, have seen prices advance considerably, had not a total want of ships and very high freights checked all speculation. Of wheat there have been shipped:—1,953,090 chetverts, against 1,141,535 chetverts in 1851; of which 791,997 chetverts to England, against 596,036 chetverts in 1851; 1,056,065 chetverts to the Mediterranean, against 442,287 chetverts in 1851; 105,028 chetverts to the North of the Continent, against 103,212 chetverts in 1851.

The stock on the spot, with which we began last year, was not large, consisting of about 400,000 chetverts of all descriptions; and supplies in spring came forward in a very unsatisfactory state. An unusually wet season retarded the transport of the goods in the interior, and the bulk of the arrivals were quite unfit for immediate shipment: a proper selection was very difficult. Later on, however, this circumstance improved, for with the fine weather, which lasted during the whole of the the autumn, we received a large supply both by water and land, in good condition. Prices have not varied much, ranging from ro. 16 to ro. 21, and ro. 19 to ro. 23½, according to quality, and were at the lowest point at the beginning of the year and in the month of July; the better demand for Holland and Belgium, about the middle of January, produced a rise of 2 roubles per chetvert; which advance was maintained up to the end of March, when the retrograde movement began, and prices went back to ro. 16 to ro. 21, till July. In the month of August, upon the better advices from England previously referred to, our market improved again to ro. 18 to ro. 21; and remained about stationary till December, when a further advance took place to ro. 19 to ro. 23½. At present the market is quiet, as usual at this time of the year; we may, however, look for a very animated season, if the expectation of most parties interested in the grain trade should be realised. The chief arguments in favour of a lively demand and higher prices for wheat are stated to be: small stocks in England—a deficient crop in 1852 in that country—the same in Holland, Belgium, France, and the South of Germany—prospects, therefore, that the latter countries will probably have to import, if only to a moderate extent, instead of supplying part of the wants of England, as in former years—small supplies from the Baltic ports, and only very moderate ones from the South of Europe and America—against which the large consumptive powers of the United Kingdom, where prosperity is daily increasing amongst the working classes, are referred to—and, lastly, just apprehensions that the continued wet weather, which they have had during the autumn, has prevented the preparing of the crops; and it remains questionable in how far the delay can be repaired. We give these statements without expressing an opinion of our own; and it remains to be seen in how far the future course of prices will be influenced by them. The crops in our neighbourhood looked very promising at the beginning of last year, for the wet weather we had was rather in favour of our light soils; but the same continued too long, heavy showers during the harvest time having spoilt much, and the quality has suffered considerably: heavy weight and fine colour are rarely to be met with. Soft Polish wheat, of 10 poods, is scarce, 9 poods, 36 to 37 lbs, must be called a heavy weight this year, and the average cannot be estimated at above 9 poods, 20 to 30 lbs. Ghirka, which in 1851 frequently weighed 10 poods, 10 to 12 lbs, does not show more than 10 poods in the very best parcels.

	per chetvert.			per quarter, f.o.b.	
	ro	ro		s d	s d
Prime red and yellow Polish wheat	22½	to 23½	equal to	33 3	to 34 7
Fair average	21½	22	—	31 10	32 6
Good middling	20	21	—	29 9	31 2
Inferior sorts	18½	19½	—	27 8	29 1
Prime Sandomirka	22½	23½	—	33 3	34 7
Second do.	21	22	—	31 2	32 6
Ghirka, according to quality	21	24	—	31 2	35 3
Hard wheat	18	19	—	27 0	28 5

Our stock on hand consists of—soft wheat, about 360,000 chetverts in first hands, and 370,000 chetverts in second hands; Sandomirka, about 33,000 chetverts in first hands, and 37,000 chetverts in second hands; Ghirka, about 48,000 chetverts in first hands, and 190,000 chetverts in second hands; hard wheat, about 45,000 chetverts in first hands, and 50,000 chetverts in second hands, making a total of 1,033,000 chetverts, of which about two-thirds is in the hands of the shipping houses—a good part of which would have been dispatched had ships not been so very scarce. The quality of the stock in first hands is rather indifferent; we may, however, look for considerable supplies in spring from our neighbouring districts, as soon as the roads become practicable, and in June large quantities will begin to arrive from the Polish provinces. The accounts hitherto received about the new crop are favourable; the seed in the ground has not suffered much from wet, but snow is wanting, and a lasting dry frost might produce a great deal of injury.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Feb. 24, 1853.

The Council of State have already devoted two sittings to the examination of the Budget for 1853, which had been prepared by the committees, and the Emperor himself presided at these sittings.

You know this Budget has already given rise to a conflict among the Ministers. None of them would consent to a diminution of their credits, as they declared that they could not do with the whole sums which had been allowed them in the preceding Budgets. But as Louis Napoleon insisted on the necessity of reduction, and could not overcome the obstinacy of his Ministers, he said that the Council of State would accomplish what the Ministers refused to do.

It is now reported that the Budget, as it is modified by the Council of State, will balance by a surplus of about 21 millions of francs; but in order to obtain this figure, they suppose that the public revenue, which increased in 1852, will again show a large improvement in 1853. Louis Napoleon considers it a matter of considerable importance to obtain the balance of the Budget, and this sort of ambition is certainly very creditable. But the French Budgets are so filled with obscurities, that it is always easy to arrange figures in an advantageous manner, though the real state of the finances is not quite so good as it appears to be by the official returns.

There is a deep resentment among the members of the Legislative body about the new method which has been introduced in voting the different parts of the Budget. According to the old method, when there was money remaining on one chapter from the credit allowed for that purpose, the Ministers could not change its destination and apply it to another chapter. There was, accordingly, at the end of each year a series of surpluses and deficiencies which must be balanced by the Chambers. The Ministers will be able now to make all those appliances, and, in order to make it possible, the deputies will be obliged to vote the credits of each department as a whole. This system may have some apparent advantages, but it presents serious inconveniences. The intentions of the Legislative body will be often disregarded; if, for instance, certain sums are put down for the *personnel* of the navy or the army, and they are applied to the *materiel* and *vice versa*. The Cabinet will be able, in this manner, to make preparations of war, when they give great assurances of their peaceful dispositions. Any sort of abuse and negligence will be much more easy; and several representatives have announced that they will, at any risk, protest aloud against such a method, and several have even threatened to resign their functions.

The attempt against the life of the Emperor of Austria has excited great uneasiness. Though the young Emperor has been slightly wounded, such an attempt has been considered as a proof that the revolutionists are continually at work; and it is probable that it will serve as a pretext for the Cabinet of Vienna to enforce new measures of rigour against the Hungarians and the Italians. It will increase the diplomatic difficulties which exist in the East. The ambassador of Austria at Constantinople, Count Leiningen, has again demanded from the Divan to expel the Hungarian and Polish refugees from the Turkish territory. That note was presented on the 5th instant, and the Austrian Cabinet will not be easily deterred from this claim, on account of the last attempt against the life of the Emperor.

It was announced yesterday, by a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, that the Austrian Government had accepted the mediation of France in the affairs of Montenegro. This information has relieved our diplomatists from the uneasiness which had been felt at the last despatches from Constantinople, as Count Leiningen had presented a sort of *ultimatum* which was not likely to have been accepted by the Sultan.

The improvement of our funds and securities was checked for several days by the despatches from Vienna and Constantinople. But money is again very abundant in the market, so that the prices will probably rally for the next settling day.

There is a great dulness at this moment in every branch of our trade, and the discounts of bills have much decreased at the Bank of France.

The following are the variations of the securities from Feb. 17th to 23rd :—

	f c		f c		f c
The 3 per Cents declined from	80 75	to	80 35	and left off at	80 50
The 4½ per Cents	105 95	—	105 80	—	105 95
Bank Shares improved from	2805 0	—	2810 0	—	2807 50
Northern Shares declined from	890 0	—	878 0	—	880 0
Strasburg	822 50	—	800 0	—	807 50
Lyons	925 0	—	902 50	—	905 0
Orleans improved from	1037 50	—	1035 0	—	1035 0
Rouen	1007 50	—	1015 0	—	1005 0
Havre declined from	490 0	—	487 0	—	477 50
Avignon	765 0	—	747 50	—	747 50
Western	730 0	—	712 50	—	725 0

Half-past Four.—The market was rather buoyant to-day in consequence of a report that Austria had accepted the mediation of France in the affairs of Montenegro. The Three per Cents. improved from 80f 50c to 80f 80c; the Four-and-a-half per Cents. from 105f 90c to 106f 10c; the Northern shares from 880f to 888f 75c; Strasburg from 807f 50c to 822f 50c; Lyons from 910f to 917f 30c; Orleans from 1035f to 1050f; Rouen from 1015f to 1030f; Havre from 477f 50c to 490f; Cherbourg from 605f to 620f; Western from 725f to 735; Avignon from 747f 50c to 760f.

Correspondence.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—It is now seven weeks since the first mails for the Adelaide were made up in London, and this steamer has only accomplished about two thousand miles of her voyage of fourteen thousand.

This failure, coming immediately after the Melbournes', and the anticipation of the Australian's dates from Sydney by the Marco Paulo, prove too clearly the inability of the Australian Mail Company to fulfil their contract with Government.

We expect to go to sea to-morrow evening, having been enabled to complete our coaling by the arrival of the barque Nile, which sailed from Bristol on the 18th Dec., the cargo of which vessel our captain has been induced to purchase. We arrived in this place on the 17th, and have consequently been here for a fortnight, and are now relieved by a chance arrival.—Your obedient servant, A PASSENGER.

P.S.—I enclose my own card and those of two friends, who have read and approved of the statements in the foregoing.

On board the Adelaide steamer, St Vincent, Jan. 31, 1853.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Friday:* Transfer of Alds Bill and Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill passed. *Monday:* Conversations. *Tuesday:* Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill read a second time. *Thursday:* Conversation on Indian affairs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Friday:* Debate on our relations with France—Supply. *Monday:* Supply—Grand Jury Cess Bill passed. *Tuesday:* Leave given for a bill to secure payment of wages without stoppages—Motion for Committee on Maynooth debated and adjourned. *Wednesday:* County Rates Bill read a second time—Committee on Maynooth negatived. *Thursday:* Debate on Transportation—Resolution to remove Jewish Disabilities carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 21.

The Earl of Cardigan again called the attention of the house to the Six-mile-bridge affray, and asked what course the Government had determined to take in reference to the prosecution of the soldiers implicated in the matter.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied that the grand jury would be left to deal with the bills against the soldiers as it thought fit, and it would ultimately be for the Government to decide on the proper course to be pursued. The same course would be taken with regard to the bills against the priests who were accused of instigating the peasantry to attack the military.

Lord Monteagle asked if it was the intention of the Government to propose any measure respecting the repayment of Irish Consolidated Annuities.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied that, connected as the matter was with the financial arrangements of the year, it would be premature to make any statement on it at present.

After some further discussion, in which Lords Clanricarde and Wicklow took part, the matter dropped.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord Brougham.

Some other business was also despatched, and their lordships adjourned at an early hour.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

Lord Derby gave notice that on Monday next he should present a petition on the subject of the Clergy Reserves in Canada.

The Chancery Suitors Further Relief Bill, being one of six legal bills introduced by Lord St Leonards, was read a second time, and after some discussion between the law lords all the six bills were referred to a select committee.

The Earl of Ellenborough moved for the production of a letter written in 1829 by the Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General, giving instructions as to the line of operations to be pursued in any future war with Ava. The noble lord then commented on the line of operations pursued in the present war, which had been anything but successful or satisfactory, and wished to know what view the present Government took of the position of affairs in Ava, and especially with reference to the proclamation for the annexation of Pegu, though the responsibility of that step must be laid at the door of the late Government.

The Earl of Aberdeen had no objection to produce the letter in question, though a despatch written 25 years ago on such a subject could scarcely be considered as anything else than an historical curiosity. With respect to the conduct of the present war, the Government could not boast of that power of military criticism professed by Lord Ellenborough, and therefore were unfortunately unable to pass judgment on the operations now being carried on in Ava; they had, however, the greatest confidence and reliance in the discretion of the Governor-General, and, as he had expressed himself satisfied with the progress of the war, and had determined to annex Pegu after mature deliberation, the Government were disposed to acquiesce in the opinion expressed by the late Government, and in the eulogies passed by it on the Governor-General.

The Earl of Derby defended the line of operations pursued against Ava, and read a memorandum written by the late Duke of Wellington, to prove that the war could not have been averted; that the operations proposed were judicious; that they had been carried on with great gallantry and success; and that in justice both to the Peguese and ourselves we were bound not to stop short of the annexation of that province.

The papers were then ordered to be laid on the table, and their lordships adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 25.

The Earl of Ellenborough inquired whether Her Majesty's Government intended to propose any measure for the future government of India during the present session? The noble lord also presented a petition from the Madras Native Association, and from others, praying for redress of grievances in connection with the expiration of the East India Company's charter. The petitioners complained of the want of a better system of education, and of the absence of useful public works in India; also of the neglect of the irrigation of the land, and of the bad state of the public roads, which impoverished the country, and curbed the industry of the inhabitants. They next spoke of the mode of administering justice in the country, which was a most important subject; they stated that most of the gentlemen holding judicial offices had scarcely any knowledge of the vernacular language of the country, and that they had a very limited acquaintance with jurisprudence, few having even undergone a limited training in a judicial tribunal. They moreover complained of the present manner of appointing and removing judges, the heads of the different courts being in a perpetual state of transition. How was it possible that any people could have justice well administered, or that they could have confidence in its administration when such a state of things existed?

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Feb. 18.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Mr Disraeli read an extract from the speech of Lord John Russell, on the 3rd of February, 1852, upon the subject of the then recent change in the Government of France, and, expressing his concurrence in the soundness of its sentiments, desired, he said, to ascertain whether they were at all modified, and whether similar opinions were entertained by the noble lord's present colleagues. He instanced various proofs of the cordial co-operation of France with this country in objects of general benefit, remarking that a nation which had thus entitled itself to the sympathy, respect, and good-feeling of the people of this country was not to be treated as a corsair and a bandit. In seeking to discover the views and opinions of the Government of Lord Aberdeen, he referred to the declarations of some of its members. Sir James Graham, he observed, had described the Ruler of France as a despot who had trampled upon the rights and liberties of 40,000,000 of men, thus holding up to public scorn and indignation both Ruler and people. Another cabinet minister, Sir Charles Wood, had accused the Emperor of the French of gagging the French and Belgian press, though, "of course," without meaning the slightest offence to the Emperor. Upon these indiscretions, as he termed them, Mr Disraeli commented with much severity and still more humour, observing that they suggested grave doubts as to the foreign policy of the present Cabinet, which were not removed by the programme of Lord Aberdeen, and, in these circumstances, it was the absolute duty of the house to obtain something more satisfactory, a frank explanation from the Government upon this important question; he was, therefore, entitled to ask what was the system on which our foreign policy was to be conducted, and what was the state of our relations with France.

Lord J. Russell said, if Mr Disraeli's object had been to obtain an explanation respecting our foreign relations, he might have confined his observations within much narrower limits. Indeed, the statement he (Lord John) made the other night, that we were on terms of intimate friendship with France, might itself have satisfied a member of that house, and he thought it a calamity if an attempt were made to convert this into a party question, and to throw suspicions on the intentions of the Government and sow dissension between two powerful countries. He now repeated, that the British Government was on terms of amity with that of France, with the domestic concerns of which we had no right to interfere. Mr Disraeli, he remarked, had referred to certain speeches delivered on the hustings. For what purpose was this done, except to excite irritation and provoke suspicion, and this by one who professed to have nothing more at heart than a cordial understanding between the two countries? Nothing was further from the intention of the speakers than to disturb that good understanding; and with reference to the programme of Lord Aberdeen, it contained a clear announcement of the foreign policy of the Government. He retorted the charge of inconsistency and aberration from principles upon the Protectionist party, and defended, against the strictures of Mr Disraeli, the temperate progress meditated by the present Government. With respect to himself, he said there were two questions respecting which he felt great interest—the further education of the people, and the amendment of the representation; but he should not push on any measure which he thought out of time, or not likely to meet with success. He thought measures of this kind should be duly weighed; and if he could contribute to the stability of a Ministry formed of men honestly intent upon the good of the country, and to bring forward wise measures with due deliberation, he should glory in doing so.

Mr Cobden contended that our great naval preparations were the real cause of uneasiness at home, while they endangered our understanding with France. If a friendly note were to be exchanged with the French Government on the subject, he had no doubt that it would be responded to in a manner that would banish all suspicion. If it did not, he would be ready to vote 100,000,000*l* to resist a French invasion. The Government professed to trust the friendly sentiments of France, while it went on increasing our armaments, which were of no effect, since for every ship we built the French built another, so that the relative forces remained the same. While we were thus lavishing money on our defences, our population was diminishing by emigration. If the Government refused to adopt the suggestion of diplomatic action to check the increase of armaments in both countries, he should suspect them of being actuated by sinister objects.

Sir J. Graham did not believe that a diplomatic note would be attended with the effect Mr Cobden expected. When we reflected upon the slight occasions which might give rise to unexpected hostilities, he could not be a party to leaving this country unprepared for defence. No one could be more attached to peace and economy than he was; but being a friend to peace, and thinking that armaments should not be needlessly increased, he deeply regretted the course pursued by Mr Disraeli. He denied that in the speech referred to by that right hon. gentleman he (Sir James) had called the Emperor of the French a despot or a tyrant. He explained what he did say on that occasion, observing that, although he was most desirous to maintain friendly relations with France, and although not one word had fallen from him calculated to disturb these relations, if it should be the opinion of the house that neither there nor on the hustings was he at liberty to give expression to his conscientious feelings, he was not fit to be a Minister.

Mr M. Gibson took the same view as Mr Cobden of the influence which our preparations exercised upon France, and, with him, urged the expediency of coming to some mutual understanding that should put a stop to these indefinite armaments, one country rivalling another in the expense of their preparations.

Mr Baillie, confining himself to questions of internal policy, contrasted the published sentiments of Sir J. Graham and Mr Gladstone upon the subject of Parliamentary reform, and adverted to the irreconcileable opinions of the members of the present Administration upon a still more important subject—the religious question.

Lord D. Stuart admitted that we had nothing to do with the internal affairs of France, and that if that nation chose to succumb to an absolute Government, we had no right to interfere actively; but he did not think the press and statesmen of this country should be debarred from expressing an honest and a candid opinion upon the subject.

The discussion here terminated. Upon the question that the Speaker leave the chair,

Mr Hume objected to the house voting the Navy Estimates before it had determined whether or not the income tax should be continued.

Upon a division the motion was carried by 164 to 28, and the house went into Committee of Supply.

Sir J. Graham, in moving the Navy Estimates, said they were not recommended on any ground of a hostile character towards any foreign power what-

ever, but for reasons which had been sustained by the reports of two committees. He stated that the net aggregate increase amounted to 399,000*l* upon the three items of wages, victuals, and stores, and he indicated the causes of this increase. He gave explanations of various reductions, savings, and improvements in the naval departments; he developed the views of the Government with relation to matters connected with our steam and general navy; and, tendering further elucidations when desired of the different votes, concluded by moving a vote of 45,500 men for the service of the navy, including 12,500 marines.

This vote was agreed to, after discussion.

Other votes were likewise agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the house adjourned, at a quarter past 1 o'clock, until Monday.

Monday, Feb. 21.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr Moore, after some preliminary observations—in the course of which he referred to an alleged secret assurance given to two Irish members, who had taken office under the present Administration, that it would legislate in respect to the Established Church in Ireland on the principle of religious equality,—inquired whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to legislate with regard to that Church on the basis of perfect religious equality; and whether it was their intention, at a fitting time, to introduce such a measure.

Lord J. Russell replied, that the Government had no intention of introducing any measure respecting the Established Church of Ireland other than a bill on the subject of ministers' money; adding, that no secret assurance had been given to the two gentlemen referred to, who had taken office without relying on any special pledge.

Mr O'Flaherty said he did not yield to Mr Moore in a sincere and anxious desire to see a just measure of religious equality established in Ireland; but he thought this not a convenient time for bringing forward the question; on the contrary, he believed the people of Ireland were of opinion that no step could be more injudicious.

Mr Lucas, after the explicit answer of Lord J. Russell, called upon Mr O'Flaherty, as one who had pledged himself to oppose any Government that would not give an assurance that they would act on the principle of religious equality in dealing with Irish politics, to redeem his pledge.

In reply to a question by Mr Hindley,

Lord Palmerston stated that it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with the prosecutions commenced against certain persons charged with distributing placards animadverting upon the Militia Bill. The reason for dropping the prosecutions was, that whatever might have been the intentions of the parties, they had wholly failed.

The house then went into Committee of Supply upon the remaining Navy Estimates.

The several votes having been agreed to, after considerable discussion, were reported to the house.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee on the Office of Examiners (Court of Chancery) Bill, after some suggestion by Mr Phinn and Mr Walpole. The Chairman was, however, ordered to report progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr Brotherton moved for a return of the number of newspaper stamps, at one penny, issued to the newspapers in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, for 1851 and 1852, specifying each newspaper by name, and the number of stamps issued in each of the above years to each newspaper (in continuation of Parliamentary paper of session 1852).

Mr J. Wilson objected to the motion, which was supported by Mr M. Gibson.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped the house would pause before it acceded to the motion. The making of this return had been abandoned in 1837, and had never been resumed by authority of the house: the subsequent returns were called for by a select committee, and took the proprietors of newspapers completely by surprise. It was a principle of the house to respect private concerns, whereas this return would subject one particular class of traders to what was justly deemed a hardship by other classes.

Mr Hume supported the motion, which was, however, withdrawn by Mr Brotherton.

Several bills were brought in and read a first time, and after some further business, the house adjourned at a quarter to 1 o'clock.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Among the private bills which stood for a second reading was Her Majesty's Theatre Association Bill, which was opposed by Mr Hume and Mr Cardwell on the ground that it involved the principle of limited liability. Upon a division, the second reading of the bill was negatived by a large majority.

In reply to a question put by Mr Masterman, with reference to a statement which had appeared in a morning newspaper, that the Bank of England had been aware of the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the interest on Exchequer bills some time before the reduction was publicly known, of which the Bank had taken advantage to effect the sale of those securities at the higher rate of interest,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the reduction had not been determined upon until the evening of Tuesday, the 15th of this month; that he had not consulted the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank upon the subject until the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th, which was a conclusive answer to the statement; and that they were not in any manner or degree responsible for the measure.

Sir R. Inglis moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider the best means of providing for the execution of the office of Speaker in the event of the Speaker's unavoidable absence. He enumerated the instances in which the important duties of the chair had been interrupted by illness in past times, and suggested various emergencies wherein the temporary suspension of the Speaker's functions might cause serious public inconvenience.

Mr Hume treated this as a proposition to appoint a Deputy-Speaker, to which he objected. The good sense of the house, he said, could provide a remedy when a case of necessity arose.

The motion was agreed to.

Sir H. Halford obtained leave to bring in a bill to secure the payment of wages without stoppages.

Mr Spooner moved that the house resolve itself into a committee to consider the Act 8th and 9th Victoria, chap. 25, "for the better government of the College at Maynooth," and also the last Maynooth Act, with a view to the repeal of those clauses which provide money grants to the said college. He shortly referred to the grounds he had offered for his former motion on this subject, observing that he had been met on that occasion by personal abuse and the imputation of sinister motives; but not by a denial of the truth of his statements as to the system of education pursued at Maynooth and the books used there, which took away the necessity for further inquiry; and he now asked the house to do its duty to the country, the Sovereign, and itself. As fruits of the doctrines inculated at Maynooth, he appealed to recent proceedings of Roman Catholic priests in Ireland, details of which he read from Irish journals, and he contended that these examples proved unanswerably that the college had not corresponded to the expectations and intentions of the founders. From the writings of Thomas Aquinas, Bellarmine, and other Roman Catholic authorities, he cited passages which, he insisted, made it a crying sin on the part of a Christian community to permit an establishment to continue, and even to pay for its continuance, where principles were disseminated which were destructive of allegiance to the Throne, and which even justified rebellion.

Mr J. M'Gregor seconded the motion, observing that the allegations of Mr Spooner ought to be rebutted, or the house was bound to take the matter into consideration by itself in committee, or by a select committee, in order that wrong might be corrected.

Mr Scholefield moved, as an amendment, to extend the consideration of the committee to "all enactments now in force, whereby the revenue of the State is charged in aid of any ecclesiastical or religious purposes whatsoever, with a view to the repeal of such enactments." In making this motion, he said, he was not called upon to enter upon controversial topics: be the statements of Mr Spooner true or not, this amendment was equally entitled to the support of the friends of religious freedom—not that freedom which meant persecution in another country. Sharing with Mr Spooner in his desire to get rid of the Maynooth endowment, he did not share in his apprehension of the danger it threatened to our Protestant institutions. His amendment was founded upon the principle that all sects should be placed on an equal footing, and there were other endowments of a similar character to Maynooth. If his amendment should be negatived, he should vote against the original motion, which was based upon a narrow sectarian ground.

Sir W. Clay seconded the amendment. Mr Spooner, he observed, asked the house to repeal an act of Parliament of the nature of a solemn contract without previous inquiry, which would be a breach of national faith. Inquiry into the system of education carried on at Maynooth would be justifiable, and he would vote for such inquiry. If no malversation or abuse was proved to exist at Maynooth, this establishment could be considered only in connection with other ecclesiastical endowments, all of which were opposed to the right of private judgment.

Colonel Greville opposed the motion, which, he observed, was not adapted to conciliate the people of Ireland.

Mr Miall understood that, if he voted with Mr Spooner, he should in effect constitute the State the judge of religious professions, and aim a blow at a certain form of such profession; but he could not give a vote which would have the effect of defining what is religious truth and what is not. He would get rid of this endowment as of all ecclesiastical endowments; but he would not be severe to the weak and tender to the strong; he would not go with Protestantism when it did wrong, and was not ashamed to stand by Roman Catholicism when it did right.

Mr Bali inferred that Mr Miall would, under certain circumstances, endow error rather than truth. The whole of this question, he remarked, resolved itself into this inquiry: had the money annually given to the Roman Catholics of Ireland realised the object for which it was given? If it had not, Mr Spooner's motion was a perfectly fair one.

Mr Duffy challenged the fidelity of the statements read by Mr Spooner from certain Irish newspapers, which were, he said, thorough partisans against the priesthood in Ireland. What, he asked, did that hon. member desire by his motion? Did he expect that the withholding of this money would prevent the instruction of Irish Roman Catholic priests? If it were withdrawn, the Established Church in Ireland would not long outlive it.

Sir J. Young regretted that Mr Spooner had brought forward a proposition which could answer no useful purpose, but must prolong the feelings of alarm and discontent on religious subjects, and exasperate sectarian animosity in Ireland. In discussing the two grounds upon which the proposition was based—namely, the policy upon which Maynooth College was founded, and the conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy at the recent elections in Ireland—he reviewed the original scheme of the institution, and the reasons which influenced Sir Robert Peel in augmenting the grant; and with respect to the second ground, without denying or defending, he said, the excesses which had occurred at the Irish elections, he warned the house not to be hasty to condemn, and to look at the circumstances of the election. This motion he believed was the beginning of a retrograde policy, a policy which experience had condemned, and which had been the cause of the greater part of the evils of Ireland, and he urged the house to adopt the principle of toleration, and avoid even the appearance of persecution, by rejecting this injudicious motion.

Mr Stanhope supported the original motion, dwelling upon the conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, and upon the close connection between that clergy and the Church of Rome.

On the motion of Mr Fagan the debate was adjourned until the following day.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The house then went again into committee upon the Office of Examiner (Court of Chancery) Bill, the remaining clauses of which were agreed to.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past 1 o'clock.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

On moving the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill,

Mr M. Gibson observed that the subject had been before Parliament for the last 20 years; that the title of the ratepayers to a voice in the control of county expenditure, in conjunction with the magistracy, had been admitted; and that this bill, while it adopted the representative principle, reserved considerable power to the magistrates, and did not trench upon their judicial authority. He justified the departures from the bill of 1851, as respected the constitution, powers, and functions of the Financial Boards; but merely asked the house now to sanction the principle of the measure.

Lord Palmerston, on the part of the Government, acknowledged the importance of the subject, which involved matters of national consideration—police, treatment of prisoners, and care of lunatic asylums—and was, moreover, connected with the personal feelings of the unpaid magistracy. The expediency of introducing the representative principle into the control of county expenditure, he considered, had been conceded, and, acquiescing in the bill so far as that principle was concerned, he should offer no opposition to the second reading; but in his opinion the measure should, with the exception of the mode in which the Financial Boards were to be elected, be brought back in the committee to the bill of 1851. It must not be supposed, he added, that the acquiescence of the Government in the principle of the bill arose from any distrust in the unpaid magistracy.

Mr Freshfield spoke in opposition to the bill. He thought it unfortunate that the Government had acquiesced in the establishment of County Boards, and wished that they had undertaken the responsibility of introducing a measure upon this subject.

Sir B. Hall supported the bill.

Sir J. Pakington, agreeing in much of what had fallen from Lord Palmerston, drew attention to what he deemed the *animus* of the bill, namely, to strike a blow at the magistracy. He noticed what he regarded as fallacies in the views of Mr Gibson, in respect to the financial powers of the magistrates,

and the invidious distinction drawn between them and the ratepayers. He did not oppose the second reading of the bill, reserving to himself, however, the power of objecting to all its most material provisions.

Sir G. Grey concurred entirely in the course taken by Lord Palmerston. He thought it desirable that the representative principle should be applied to the constitution of bodies charged with the administration of county financial affairs, but that the amendments made by the select committee in the bill of 1851, which reserved to the magistrates not only their judicial but their executive functions with reference to the constabulary, goals, and lunatic asylums, should be re-introduced into this bill.

After some further discussion, in which Mr Henley, Mr Baines, Mr Barrow, Mr J. B. Smith, Mr Packe, Mr Whalley, Mr Hume, and Mr Buck participated, the bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed *pro forma* on Friday, in order that it might be adapted to the views of the Government.

The Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill was committed *pro forma*.

The adjourned debate on Maynooth College was then resumed by

Mr Fagan, who opposed the amendment as well as the original motion, and denied the relevancy of the charges brought against the Roman Catholic clergy for their alleged conduct at the late elections in Ireland, which, if true, had nothing to do with Maynooth, or with its system of education. These topics had been introduced, he said, in order to imbue the minds of members of election committees with certain extravagant notions. The religious excitement exhibited at the elections he attributed to the acts of the late Government. The motive for the endowment of Maynooth was, he insisted, from the first political; but the people of Ireland received it, as a boon, with gratitude. He combatted the objections to the grant founded upon its policy, upon the doctrines of the Catholic religion (which would apply to endowments in Canada and India), and upon the moral teaching at Maynooth. Upon the last head, he avowed, as a Roman Catholic, that he did not hold himself bound by doctrines put forth by enthusiastic writers, and he repudiated the opinions cited from Bellarmine and Aquinas. As a lover of peace, he hoped the motion would fail, since its success would light up a flame of agitation in Ireland.

Mr A. Mills said, it was not because he believed the doctrines of the Roman Catholic faith to be false, but because the system was politically and socially mischievous, that he would not be a party to endowing with public funds an institution for the maintenance of such a system, and which was not, as alleged, founded upon the principle of religious toleration.

Mr J. Ball appealed from Mr Spooner's exposition of the doctrines taught at Maynooth to the report of a Royal Commission which had minutely examined the moral teaching at that institution. He complained of the sentiments uttered in the course of this discussion, offensive to the feelings of Roman Catholics, and warned the house that the expression of such sentiments was calculated to assist those who desired to spread in Ireland feelings of disaffection.

Lord Lovaine felt bound to vote against the motion, which went at once to abolish a grant in which he believed the honour and good faith of the Legislature were involved, unless it was shown, after full inquiry, that it ought to be withdrawn.

Mr Fortescue was glad Mr Spooner had not proposed an inquiry, as he had done last year, but had put the question upon the old footing of religious intolerance. He lamented the past policy of this country towards Ireland, and hailed the symptoms of a juster policy, entreating representatives of Protestant constituencies to reject such irritating motions as this, and to forward the great question of religious equality.

Lord Stanley, though he deprecated the agitation of this question, was unwilling that the debate should close without the expression of an opinion by a member of the late Government upon the motion, to which he could not give his support. Briefly tracing the history of the Maynooth grant, he observed that the intention of Sir R. Peel was that the settlement of 1845 should be permanent and unconditional, and that it would be impossible now to replace the question in the same position as that in which it stood prior to 1845. He then argued against the amendment, which, he remarked, opened a question too wide and important to be discussed as an amendment. Had the motion been for inquiry, he should have supported it, for Parliament had a right to see whether the money had been appropriated to the purpose for which it was granted.

Mr Lucas was opposed to both the amendment and the original resolution. The former was as objectionable to those who shared his religious opinion as the latter; he considered it, indeed, the same in a different shape, and dictated by the same feeling of religious bigotry. Let the question be put fairly upon the principle of justice; let the amendment include all religious endowments in Ireland of whatever kind, including the most flagitious of all endowments—conceived in fraud and brought forth in robbery—the Established Church in Ireland, and he would support it. One of the objects of Sir R. Peel's policy in this grant had certainly failed—that of preventing angry discussions about Maynooth. He declined to refute the offensive accusations of Mr Spooner, who had aspersed, he said, everything sacred and holy in his (Mr Lucas's) estimation. The question was not whether Maynooth was a good college or not, but whether the Roman Catholic religion was such as not to be entitled to any endowment whatever.

Mr Drummond said, his constituents had desired him to vote against this grant, but he had refused, offering, however, if a case was made out and an inquiry was asked, to vote for it. He exposed the dangerous doctrines of the Jesuits, which were now, for the first time, he said, authorised by the Catholic Church, observing that he wished to treat this not as a religious question, but as a question of a conspiracy of these men against the rights of mankind.

Sir R. Inglis remonstrated strongly against the expressions used by Mr Lucas with reference to the Established Church of Ireland.

Mr Lucas disavowed any expression offensive to any member or to his church. He had spoken of the Established Church of Ireland, he said, as a political institution, not in its character of a church.

Mr Serjeant Shee declared that Mr Lucas did not speak for him on the subject of the Established Church in Ireland.

Sir J. Shelley denied that, in voting for the amendment, he was actuated by religious bigotry.

An attempt was made to adjourn the debate, which failed, and the house divided upon the question whether the words in the original motion proposed by the amendment to be left out should be retained, which was negatived by 192 to 162. This destroyed the vitality of Mr Spooner's motion, but it now being 6 o'clock, the amendment could not be put, so that the main question remains to be disposed of.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

In reply to a question by Mr Hume,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government had come to the decision that the public interests would be best consulted by allowing chicory to be sold in a state of mixture with coffee, provided it was so described in labels attached thereto.

Mr J. B. Smith inquired whether the proportions were to be described.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the negative.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr Cayley,

Lord J. Russell stated that he did not at present hold any office in the Government to which a salary was attached.

Mr Cayley thereupon gave notice of a motion upon the subject.

Mr T. Duncombe, after presenting a petition from Colonel Dickson, called the attention of the house to a breach of its privileges, by the unauthorised withdrawal of the petition presented on the part of that gentleman against the return of the sitting members for the city of Norwich. He read the statement of Colonel Dickson, and declared he was in a condition to establish his allegations. With this view he moved that Colonel Dickson be called to the bar.

Mr Hume recommended that the petition should be printed and taken into consideration on Friday.

Mr W. Patten and Lord J. Russell concurred in this recommendation.

The Speaker observed, that the house must first determine whether this was a question of privilege, and it appeared to him, from the contents of the petition, that it was not.

Mr Duncombe ultimately withdrew his motion, and moved that the petition be printed.

Sir J. Pakington called the attention of the house to the state of our Australian colonies, and the question of transportation; and moved for copies of the despatch from Sir John Pakington to the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, dated 15th December, 1852, and his despatch to the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, dated 14th December, 1852. Sir John introduced his motion in a speech of some length, in which he took a review of the rapid growth of the colonies in question, the impetus received through the increase of emigration and the discovery of gold, and the policy of the late Government compared with that of their predecessors. He referred especially to the petition from New South Wales, praying for certain privileges and concessions at the hands of the mother country, which requests had been refused by Earl Grey, and granted, in all essential respects, by the late Government. Sir John now asked the Government, whether they intended to adhere to the policy of their predecessors, or to revert to that of Earl Grey.

Mr F. Peel, after an elaborate recognition of the importance of the subject, replied to various points in Sir John Pakington's speech, referring to the concessions granted by the late Government. In reference to the customs establishment he said that the Government had, before the reception of the petition, ceased to have any interest in the appointment of the officers of the customs in the ports of the colonies. With regard to patronage of other descriptions, the Government control under Lord Grey had been considerably diminished, and the present Government were not prepared to forego it altogether. The question of the Veto was a difficult one, but he had no doubt that the noble duke at the head of the Colonial office would consent to some extent to the wishes of the colonists if they could succeed in making a distinction between mere local questions and those of imperial interest. The Government were, he believed, prepared to accept the civil list voted by the colony instead of that proposed by the Crown—a course of proceeding that had many recommendations in its favour. With reference to the sale of the Crown lands, the result of experience on all sides, and attentive consideration of the question, was that the Government was not prepared (so the hon. gentleman was understood) to carry out the intentions of the late Administration—at any rate until they knew the permanent constitution of the colony to which they were to transfer the right. The question of transportation was a most important one, and had of late assumed an entirely new aspect. Transportation to Australia, since the discovery of gold, had ceased to be a punishment. Considering this fact, the increase of expense, and the feeling of the colonists on the subject, the present Government had decided to deal with it according to the policy of their predecessors.

Mr Adderley criticised the intentions of the Government, as stated by Mr Peel, and regretted to find that they were not prepared to go so far as Sir John Pakington, upon whose policy while in office he spoke in terms of high praise. But the hon. gentleman went beyond Sir John, and argued generally in favour of granting entire self-government to the colonies as the only way to secure present prosperity and avert future degradation and disaster.

Lord J. Russell corrected some misapprehensions into which Mr Adderley had fallen with regard to the intentions of the Government; and wished him distinctly to understand that the Government were opinion that their predecessors acted well, according to the circumstances of the time, in the resolutions at which they had arrived. An important point which Mr Adderley seemed to mistake was with regard to the sale of the lands, a privilege which the Government were prepared to grant to the colony as soon as the constitution was placed on a permanent basis.

Mr Hume praised the late Government for what they had done, and hoped that the present Government would go further, and establish the entire independence of the colonies.

The motion was agreed to.

Lord J. Russell then rose to move for a committee of the whole house to take into consideration certain civil disabilities affecting the Jews, hoping that Sir R. H. Inglis would not offer any opposition at that stage.

Sir R. H. Inglis said he most decidedly should oppose the committee.

Lord J. Russell would state his case then before the question was put. He could have wished to make the question a general one, to simplify all descriptions of oaths, but there were considerations which induced him to limit himself at present to the immediate object of his motion. The great cause of civil and religious liberty was involved in the question. The first proposition, which went far to establish the case which he advocated, was, that at no period in this country had legislative disabilities been founded on difference of religious faith. The words, "on the true faith of a Christian"—the impediment in the present oath—were not introduced to exclude the Jews, but simply certain Roman Catholics who were disaffected towards the State. It was a political oath, in fact instituted for the protection of the State after the gunpowder plot, and it was not until the year 1830 that the special interpretation was put upon it. The whole question rested upon whether a man believed in the Old or the New Testament; and, because a man believed in the one rather than the other, would they deprive him of political power and civil privileges? It was said that the Jews were not fellow-subjects, but a distinct race. If that was the case, the rule would apply to the descendants of all immigrants—to those who came over after the revocation of the edict of Nantes—to the Duke of Portland, who was now sitting in the House of Lords. With regard to the personal character of the Jewish people, he said that they were inoffensive, peaceful, and not proselytising; and in reference to the efficacy of the oath in maintaining the Christian character of the house, reminded them that it had not excluded Mr Wilkes and others of the same class. He had always been in favour of maintaining the Christian character of the house, and not separating religion from the business of life; but he asked whether they would rest upon so false and worthless a security, rather than found, upon the basis of justice, a true Christian character?

Sir R. H. Inglis replied to Lord John Russell. He would not, if he could prevent it, give the noble lord even the preliminary advantage of a committee; and with regard to the proposition itself, he was as resolved as ever to oppose it at all points. Entering at some length into generalities, he at last came to

Lord John's points, which he disputed one by one. Even if he admitted the historical accuracy of the noble lord, he should deny his conclusions; and he maintained that whenever the words in question were introduced into the oath, no Jew could ever have come into the house except by an oath upon the New Testament. He reiterated the arguments already so familiar to the house, as to claims of the Mahomedan, and of any other religious denomination, to similar privileges, should they be extended to the Jews; and concluded with a solemn exhortation to the house to support its Christian character.

Sir R. Peel, in an energetic address, denied that the case of the Jews involved the question of civil and religious liberty, and he would not consent to any form of oath which did not include the Christian form. It was not altogether a religious question; the objections were partly founded upon the bad character which the Jews bore in the country, where they were found on all sides inciting to crime and receiving stolen goods. He did not even exclude from his condemnation the family of the gentleman for whose especial advantage the present motion was made, who had done much, by the employment of their capital, to destroy civil and religious liberty on the Continent. He gave his determined resistance to the motion.

Viscount Monck and Mr Napier respectively supported and opposed the motion.

Lord Drumlanrig announced his conversion to the cause of the Jews amidst ironical applause verging upon uproar.

Mr Wigram opposed the motion both on political and religious grounds.

Mr Digby Seymour supported the motion, on the ground that the best way to Christianise the Jews was to admit them into the house.

Colonel Sibthorp opposed the motion upon every possible ground, and with every variety of invective.

A vigorous call for a division at this point did not prevent Mr M. O'Connell from insisting upon being heard. The hon. member did not find many listeners, and on a division being pressed, the motion was carried by 234 to 205. The result was hailed with loud cheers.

The house then went into committee, and agreed to a formal resolution for the removal of Jewish disabilities.

The house having resumed,

Mr Isaac Butt obtained leave to bring in a bill to make provision for the granting of new trials in criminal cases.

Sir John Young moved the nomination of the select committee on the Leasing Powers, Landlord and Tenant, Tenant-Right, and Tenants Compensation (Ireland) Bills.

A warm discussion arose on the constitution of the committee, in the midst of which cries were raised for Mr Brotherton, who accordingly moved the adjournment of the debate. Upon this question the conversation was prolonged; but eventually the debate was adjourned, after a rather determined opposition.

The remaining business was gone through, and the house adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 25.

Lord John Russell gave notice that on Monday the ordnance estimates would be taken, and on Friday next the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr Rich wished to bring under the notice of the house the expediency of gradually increasing the numbers and efficiency of the reserve force of pensioner battalions, without detriment to our established militia and regular forces.

Mr. S. Herbert had listened to the statement of the hon. member with much interest and attention, but it appeared to him that the plan which the hon. member proposed could not be safely carried out. He was bound to admit, however, that the time was not far distant when something must be done to organise soldiers who were discharged from the army on pensions, after a short term of servitude, and he could assure the house that the subject was constantly engaging the attention of the authorities at the War-office.

Sir H. Willoughby said he had given notice of his intention to move for an address for copies or extracts of communications which may have passed in reference to hostilities in Ava, and in relation to the annexation of any portion of the Burmah territory to the British empire in the East.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Case of the Madiais—Correspondence.
Spain (Royal Spanish decree)—Correspondence.
105 Port of Dublin—Account.
107 Stipendiary Magistrates (Ireland)—Return.
109 Irish and Scotch Fisheries—Return.
126 Bills—Office of Examiner (Court of Chancery).
127 — Sale and Purchase of Land.
Colonial Possessions—Further Reports; Part 2.
585 Consolidated Annuities (Ireland)—Index to Lords' Minutes of Evidence. [Session 1852].
137 Army Estimates.
115 Naval Receipt and Expenditure—Account.
118 Specie and Bullion (Bank of England)—Return.
120 Mail Steamers (Cape of Good Hope and India)—Correspondence.
130 Cape of Good Hope—Copies of Petitions, &c.
138 Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms (House of Commons)—First Report from Committee.
132 Bills—Elections.
133 — Cruelty to Animals.
134 — Clergy Reserves (Canada).
Inclosure Commission—Eighth Annual Report.
Tithe Commission—Report.
Copyholds—Eleventh Report of Commissioners.
Census of Ireland for 1851 (Agricultural Produce)—Part 2.
102 Trade and Navigation—Accounts.
136 Drunkenness, &c.—Return.
143 Bill—Oaths in Chancery, &c.
93 Scinde (Meer Ali Morad)—Papers.
139 Ordnance Estimates.
144 Bills—Sheriff Courts (Scotland).
146 — Metropolitan Improvements (Repayment out of the Consolidated Fund).
Prisons (Scotland)—Seventeenth Report of Inspectors, Part IV.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Buckingham Palace.

On Monday, the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at 3 o'clock at Buckingham Palace. Before the Council, the Earl of Aberdeen had an audience of Her Majesty. Lord John Russell also had an audience of the Queen, and resigned the seals of office as Principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs. The Lord President also had an audience of the Queen.

The Right Hon. George Earl of Clarendon was sworn one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (Foreign Affairs.)

The Right Hon. Stapleton Viscount Combermere took the oaths as Constable of the Tower of London.

On Tuesday, the Queen held an investiture of the Order of the Bath, at 3 o'clock, at Buckingham Palace. The new Knights invested are:—Lord Cowley, Knight Grand Cross (civil division); Sir William Gore Ouseley, Knight Commander (civil division); Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Macleod, of the East India Company's service, Knight Commander (military division); Sir Belford Hinton Wilson, Knight Commander (civil division.)

METROPOLIS.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—On Monday last, Lord John Russell relinquished the seals of the Foreign Department, and the Earl of Clarendon succeeded to the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—It is stated that owing to the very rapid increase of business it has now become absolutely necessary to provide further accommodation for the various departments of officials at the General Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and that immediate measures to that effect are in contemplation. Our readers will learn, perhaps with some surprise, that, although in 1846 the penny postage had been for five years in operation, the present average excess of business now, at an interval of something more than six years, over the average at that time, amounts to 260,000 letters and 14,000 newspapers daily. In other words, the General Post Office in the course of 1853 will transmit 94,900,000 letters and 1,825,000 newspapers over and above what passed through it six years ago. If the gigantic scheme of an oceanic penny postage should ever come into operation it is quite clear that the present building, which is incapable of any great extension on either its northern or eastern side, will have to be exchanged for another, far larger and far more commodious. The present building was erected in 1829, when the business, which had hitherto been transacted at the old office in Lombard-street, was transferred to it; and at that time it was calculated that it would amply suffice for the wants of the nation for a century at least to come. A quarter of a century has proved the falsity of such an anticipation. Mr. Phipps, of the Board of Public Works, has had an interview with the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand on the subject of the contemplated alterations. It is further stated that on and after the 1st of March next, some new postal regulations on a large scale will come into operation, affecting the convenience of the inhabitants of the metropolis generally, and especially of its suburban districts. Hitherto, beyond the three and within the six mile circle, the latest hour in the evening at which letters can be posted for the early town delivery has been 8 p.m.; so that the inhabitants of Clapham, Camberwell, Bayswater, St John's Wood, and other rapidly increasing suburbs, have been practically worse off for an evening post than if they resided at Bristol or Bath, where letters may be posted up to 10 and 11 o'clock p.m. for the first delivery next morning in town.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE METROPOLIS.—A Parliamentary paper has been published in return to a motion made by Mr. Hume, showing the number of persons taken into custody for drunkenness and for disorderly conduct by the metropolitan police force, with similar returns relating to the city of London, and to the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. This interesting paper throws a favourable light on the progress of sobriety and good conduct in the various districts of London. In 1831, when the metropolitan population amounted to 1,515,585, there were 31,353 persons arrested for drunkenness, and 10,383 for disorderly conduct; of the drunkards, 11,605 were women, and 19,748 were men; among the persons who conducted themselves in a disorderly manner there were 7,287 women and 3,096 men. In 1841, when the population had increased to 2,068,107, the numbers of the same offences were still enormous, the total for drunkenness being 15,006, and for disorderly conduct 15,810; there were among these totals 5,123 female drunkards and 9,883 males, and among the disorderly there were 7,913 women and 7,897 men. In the same year the city police took up 2,313 persons for drunkenness and 802 persons for disorderly conduct among a population, as shown by the census returns, of 123,563 persons. In 1851, when the population of the metropolitan districts had increased to 2,399,004, the total number of persons arrested for drunkenness had decreased to 10,668, 6,207 of whom were men and 4,461 women, and the total of disorderly persons arrested was 6,138, 2,556 of whom were men and 3,762 women. In the city the numbers were in 1851—drunkards arrested, 280; disorderly persons arrested, 681. Edinburgh, with 140,000 inhabitants in 1841, shows 4,824 arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in that year, and in 1851, when the population was 166,000, the arrests were only 2,793, while Glasgow, with 333,651 inhabitants in 1851, had in that year 10,012 arrests for the reasons mentioned above.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report says: The effect of increased coldness of the weather is visible in an increased mortality amongst old and young. The mean temperature of the air in the second week of January was 45 deg., and the deaths of London were 1,001; in the week that ended last Saturday the mean temperature was only 29·6 deg., and the deaths registered rose to 1,328. Since the former week the weekly temperature has declined according to the following series: 41·9 deg., 37·7 deg., 36·5 deg., 34·8 deg., and 29·6 deg.; and the mortality has concurrently risen according to the following numbers; 994, 1,011, 1,220, 1,235, and 1,328. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1843-52 the average number of deaths was, 1,098, which, with a correction for increase of population, becomes 1,298. The deaths of last week therefore exceed the estimated amount by 120. Last week the births of 850 boys and 731 girls, in all 1,581 children, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of 1845-52 was 1,464. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·585 in. The mean temperature of the week was only 29·8 deg., which is 9·1 deg. below the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean dew point temperature was 22·9 deg. The wind blew from the north or north-east throughout the week.

PROVINCES.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST WORCESTERSHIRE.—The nomination is fixed for Monday next. The only candidate in the field is Viscount Elmley, son of the present Earl Beauchamp, nor is it expected that there will be any opposition to his election.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE IN SOUTHAMPTON.—The strike of the sailors on board the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at this port still continues, and appears pretty general. On Saturday seven of the crew of the Bengal were brought before the borough magistrates, when a charge of refusing to work was preferred against them, and as each stoutly refused to return to duty unless an advance of wages was made, they were sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment with hard labour in Winchester gaol. This, however, did not deter their companions from persisting in the strike. Subscriptions were raised amongst them for the relief of those who required assistance, and bills were circulated by them throughout the town, and sent

to London for distribution among the shipping, to prevent any seafaring men from joining the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. It was with the greatest difficulty that the requisite complement of men could be got together to enable the Bengal to sail; and as endeavours were still being made to induce other sailors to leave their employment, it was considered necessary to take proceedings against some others of them, and eight more were brought before a full bench of magistrates on a charge of desertion. Mr. Barber, a solicitor, was retained to defend them, and took two or three legal objections, which were, however, held invalid, and they then all pleaded guilty, throwing themselves on the mercy of the court. Captain Engledue, the superintendent of the company, said that he had not the slightest wish to injure the men, and would willingly withdraw the charge, if they would consent to enter any other of the company's ships; but this offer being spurned by the whole of them, they were each sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment with hard labour in Winchester gaol.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A terrible accident took place on Thursday on the Great Western Railway, by which one of the directors was killed upon the spot, another sustained very serious injury, and several first class passengers were much hurt, while others, including two directors, narrowly escaped with their lives. The official statement says:—"The morning express train from Bristol reached the Ealing cutting at the usual time, 11·15, and had passed the Ealing station on its way to Paddington, when the travelling porter, who sits on the tender looking back on the carriages, observed one of the first class carriages to sink at one corner and to run off the rail. He instantly called to the engine driver, who, on looking back upon the train, saw the gravel flying about, and shut off the steam, reversing the engine. When this was done, but before the train could be stopped, the three first class carriages broke away from his coupling, and were discovered running up the left slope of the cutting. The first, on reaching the top, a height of about fifteen feet, toppled over and fell backwards upon that which followed, crushing three out of four of its compartments, and forcing it back on the main line, where it fell over on its side. The third carriage did not leave the rails. The driver brought up his train as quickly as possible, and returned to the spot, where a fearful scene presented itself. The first of the three first class carriages was turned completely over and lying upon its roof—the several compartments being more or less crushed and the passengers imprisoned within. The second carriage had suffered most. In the centre compartment of this had been seated four of the directors of the railway on their way to the usual weekly board meeting. The names of these four gentlemen were—Mr. Richard Potter, of Gloucester; Mr. Henry Simonds, of Reading; Dr. Richard Prichard Smith, of Reading; and Mr. James Gibbs, of Clifton, near Bristol. The latter gentleman was killed on the spot. Dr. Prichard Smith, who was seated by his side, sustained a dislocation of the shoulder and had a rib fractured. Mr Potter and Mr Simonds, who were seated in the same compartment, and opposite Mr Gibbs and Dr Prichard Smith, had a most fortunate escape, and were not at all seriously hurt. Three or four of the passengers met with some injury by cuts or contusions, but not, in any case, to a serious extent, and all were enabled to proceed on their journey. The only cause which can be assigned for the accident is the breaking of the scroll iron and axle guard of the first class carriage, and it is difficult to distinguish whether either or both of these were fractured before the carriage left the rail or when it was upset. The wheels and axles prove to be entire, one axle only being bent, which was obviously occasioned by the blow when the carriage was thrown over from the slope of the cutting."

IRELAND.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.—The experiment of manufacturing sugar from beet-root in Ireland is alleged by its promoters to have removed all doubt of ultimate success. A sale of 142 bags has taken place in Dublin during the past week, and the general position of the affair is stated at present to be as follows:—The works are being carried on by a company called the Irish Beet Sugar Company, with a Royal charter, and a subscribed capital of 120,000*l* in 20*l* shares, with power of increase to 500,000*l*. Their establishments at present are limited to the localities of Mountmellick and Donoughmore, in the Queen's County, and these are adapted to the consumption of 50 tons of roots per day. The total of sugar manufactured and sold thus far has been about 80 tons, while the prices realised have been between 31*l* and 32*l*, exclusive of duty, leaving, as it is stated, a large profit. At Mountmellick the number of persons employed is 230 of all ages, and the company announce that they intend to erect two new factories next year, one in the north, and the other in the south-east, which will require the produce of 1,000 acres—namely, 20,000 tons of roots each. At the same time, they calculate upon an increase of profit from the sale of the pulp and residue of the juice, as soon as the farmers can be induced to employ them as food for cattle and as manure. Of course, in these statements the treacherous character of all estimates of production in small quantities when the capital sunk at starting has been in any degree considerable must be borne in mind, but the question is one of so much interest, both in its relation to the welfare of Ireland and the course of general commerce, as to render it desirable that the views of the parties engaged in it should be made known and should undergo examination and discussion.

THE SIXMILE BRIDGE PROSECUTION.—The mail from the south, of Thursday evening, brings intelligence that the bills preferred in this case against the soldiers engaged in the Sixmile-bridge affray have been ignored by the grand jury.

THE WRECK OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA.—The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the four sufferers was brought to a conclusion a little before seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, when the jury brought in the following verdict:—"We find that John Reardon, jun., came by his death by drowning, he being at the time a passenger on board the Queen Victoria steamer, bound from Liverpool to Dublin, which said steamship was wrecked on the morning of the 15th of February, 1853, off Howth; and that his death was occasioned by the culpable negligence of Captain Church and Thomas Davis, in not slackening speed in a snow-storm which obscured all the lights, and they knowing they were approaching land." The Coroner then said it would be his duty, under this finding, to commit Thomas Davis (the first mate of the ill-fated vessel) to gaol upon a charge of manslaughter. An application was made to admit the prisoner to bail, which was at once agreed to, Davis giving security in 100*l* and two sureties in 50*l* each. In the case of the other three sufferers a verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.—Captain Denni, of the City of Dublin Steampacket Company's steamship Prince of Wales, Mr Teal, of Ringsend, and other gentlemen of experience, have given it as their opinion, that the vessel can be raised and a portion of the cargo saved. Operations are commenced. No more bodies have been found, nor have any portions of the wreck floated or come ashore.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 18th inst.

The Minister of Finance had concluded a treaty with the Bank of San Fernando, by which the latter consented to advance 52,000,000 of reals to the Treasury. The Government made over to the Bank the receipts of the Havana during the year 1854 as a guarantee for the reimbursement of that sum. The last Ministry had made a similar arrangement with the Bank for 1853. The Government has, moreover, undertaken to pay the Bank an interest of 9 per cent.

SWITZERLAND.

We read in the *New Zurich Gazette* of the 19th inst.:—"To-day (18th) we have been positively informed that the Austrian Government has ordered all the natives of Ticino, residing in Lombardy, to quit the kingdom. Operatives are to depart immediately, and the proprietors and tradesmen in the course of three days. Marshal Radetzky issued that order on the 13th, and General Giulay promulgated it on the 16th. A telegraphic despatch announces that several of our countrymen have already arrived at Ticino. The Marshal adduces as a justification of this unheard-of measure, first, the illegal suppression of the seminaries of Poleggio and Ascona; secondly, the expulsion of some Austrian friars; and, thirdly, the refusal of the Federal Government to give any satisfaction. Colonel Bourgeois leaves Berne this evening for Ticino. It is said that the Austrian Minister has addressed to-day to the President of the Confederation a communication relative to the existing differences. About 5,000 inhabitants of Ticino will be affected by the measure adopted by Marshal Radetsky. The gates of Milan were still closed on the 17th."

The *Basle Gazette* of the 19th inst., says that the communications were again opened along the frontier of the Grisons, and that the closing of the passage of St Gothard had greatly benefited the Splugen.

ROMAN STATES.

The *Roman Journal* of the 11th inst. announces the departure of the King of Bavaria from Naples on the 10th. King Maximilian has not left a very favourable impression on the Court of Rome. In his interviews with Pius IX., instead of kissing the hand of the Pope, a tribute of respect which even the arch-heretic Nicholas of Russia did not withhold, the King maintained a stiff, soldier-like bearing, and contented himself with paying ordinary civilities to the Sovereign Pontiff. The Catholic journals denounce him as half a Protestant, and the native Roman nobility have absented themselves from his levees.

PIEDMONT.

It is believed that the visit of M. Massimo d'Azeglio to London is connected with the London refugees, and that he has been despatched at the instance of the Queen, who still remains in the Tyrol.

The Government continued to expel from Piedmont the most dangerous of the refugees.

The *Parlamento* of Turin, of the 18th inst., announces that the Minister of Public Works had presented to the Chamber of Deputies, on the 17th, a project of law for the establishment of a submarine electric telegraph between Turin, the Spezzia, Sardinia, and Corsica.

The Chamber of Deputies of Turin granted Ministers, on the 19th inst., permission to collect the taxes until the close of April, by a majority of 89 to 18. The Chamber afterwards resumed the discussion on the estimates of the Foreign Department, the items of which were voted without opposition. The credit demanded for the Sardinian Legation at Rome was, however, reduced by 6,000*l*, the majority considering that Piedmont might be represented at the Pontifical Court by a mere chargé d'affaires.

LOMBARDY.

The military authorities, believing that Mazzini was still in the town, have taken the most rigorous measures to prevent him from escaping. They even opened the coffins which were being carried to consecrated ground, to assure themselves that Mazzini was not concealed in one of them. By order of the Commandant, all the houses were illuminated on the 19th in rejoicing for the preservation of the Emperor's life.

Orders had been issued to the householders to suspend, for the purpose of lighting the town, a lamp from the first-floor of every fourth house, which is to remain burning from 6 o'clock in the evening until daylight. In case of disturbance the householders are to close their doors, and every man found in the street is to be treated as concerned in the affray.

The inhabitants are forbidden to appear on the bastions from 6 o'clock in the evening till 7 in the morning.

A correspondent writes from Milan, on the 14th, to the *Opinione*, that the inhabitants are shut up in the city as in a prison, nobody being permitted to go out of the gates. On the previous Sunday, the weather being fine, the streets were thronged with promenaders until 9 o'clock at night. At that hour all returned to their homes, and the city was plunged into the deepest silence. Singing is prohibited even in the churches, where prayers are merely read.

The Austrian Government (says the *Constitutionnel*) is preparing to reinforce the army of Italy in such a way as not to allow any possibility of its being surprised on any point. All the *corps d'armee* in Moravia, under the command of General Schlick, have received orders to march to Italy, and they are to pass by Vienna on their way. The troops are to be concentrated at Laybach, and two battalions from Brunn, the 2d battalion of the 2d Regiment, and two batteries of Artillery from Olmutz, have already arrived in that town.

The *Milan Gazette* announces that the Emperor of Austria has sent ten gold pieces to all the soldiers whose wounds received in the insurrection of the 6th are severe, and five to those whose wounds are but slight.

The number of Austrian soldiers wounded on the 6th was 73, ten whom have died.

Vienna letters of the 19th state as a rumour that the Austrian Emperor proposed to seize on the property of a large number of emigrant Lombards, alleging that they were engaged in designs against his Government.

The same correspondence reports the Milan arrests as having been 500 in number and continuing every day. The number of individuals executed is said to be 17. The last executions reported by the Italian papers, those of the 14th, it may be remembered, brought the number up to 13.

Advices from Venice inform us that on the night of the 14th a number of persons were arrested as they were in the act of stripping the walls of Radetzky's proclamation.

AUSTRIA.

The following is the latest and most circumstantial of the telegraphic despatches relating to the recent attack on the Austrian Emperor:—"Vienna, Saturday, February 19.—The following are the details of the attempt made yesterday upon the life of the Emperor. His Majesty was walking on the ramparts, a favourite promenade of the Viennese, when he was suddenly attacked with a poinard, by a young Hungarian, by trade a tailor, and formerly a hussar. The assassin had aimed his blow right at the middle of the Emperor's throat, but his Majesty having caught sight of the weapon raised against him, made a movement with his arm, which diverted it a little, and he was struck below the nape of the neck. Count O'Donnell, aide-de-camp of the Emperor, who was by his Majesty's side, drew his sword in an instant, and dealt the assassin a blow which felled him to the ground; he was not, however, killed, as was at first stated. He was immediately secured and delivered into the hands of justice." Other despatches made known that the name of the Hungarian is Lebeny, or Lasobwey. The *Debats* states that the Emperor "was able to go to the palace of the Archduke Albert, where the wound was dressed, and from there he returned on foot to the palace. The wound is not dangerous, but nevertheless the medical men have recommended that he should remain in bed." The following is the latest bulletin:—"February 20, 1 a.m.—The state of His Majesty's health is as favourable as can be expected. The wound-fever returned sooner than it did yesterday, but was less severe, and of shorter duration. The Imperial patient's sleep was undisturbed."

A German letter from Pesth of the 17th thus speaks of the arrests and commotions at Pesth, which we reported on Saturday morning, according to the electric telegraphic despatch:—"It appears as if the scenes of Milan have excited a sympathetic movement here, and that a general insurrection is contemplated. For several days arrests have been made, and the prisons are full of persons suspected or compromised. The night before last the police arrested twenty travellers in the Hotel d'Angleterre. Yesterday evening, sentinels were posted at all the gates leading to the fortress of Buda (opposite Pesth), a most unusual precaution. The chief gate is commanded by officers. The Arsenal, opposite the palace of the Archduke, has received a reinforcement of troops from the artillery and engineer corps. The infantry battalions are kept in readiness to take arms at the first signal. These measures seem to indicate an apprehension of a *coup de main* on the fortress to deliver all the political prisoners."

Since the outbreak at Milan, the Austrian-disposed newspapers of Germany have daily contained predictions, some of them professing to be authorised, of a joint note to be addressed to England by the European Powers, demanding coercive measures against the refugees. With Piedmont and Switzerland a shorter process is, according to these authorities, to be followed. The *Post Gazette*, published at Frankfort, the faithful exponent of Austrian ideas, announced on the 19th that the Imperial Government will set to work "to purge Switzerland and England of the revolutionaries;" but omits to say how it will go about the task. The reactionary Governments of Europe are still very sore from the effects of Lord Palmerston's note, which, with copies of Mr Gladstone's pamphlet on Naples, they received two years ago from the Foreign-office, and would gladly seize an opportunity of recrimination.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 6th inst. announce that the Envoy Extraordinary of Austria, the Count de Leiningen, had received on the 3rd an *ultimatum* for the Divan respecting Montenegro, to which he required a categorical answer within five days. The Envoy demanded the cession to Austria of the two ports of Kleck and Sutorina, which Turkey claims, as forming part of her territory.

Austria would, it was said, make a *casus belli* of it.

The note from the Emperor of Austria was to the following effect:—"1. The Emperor complains that large armaments have been assembled near the Austrian frontier without due notice having been given to that Government; also that the expedition against Montenegro has assumed the character of a religious war. He demands a categorical explanation of the object and extent of these armaments. 2. Since it is known that many Hungarian refugees are employed in this army, some of whom enjoy high rank, he demands that these dangerous characters be at once removed and put under surveillance. 3. That his demands concerning Kleck and Sutorina should be at once conceded. 4. That the numerous complaints and demands of Austrian subjects should be taken into consideration without delay, with a view to a speedy adjustment of their claims." To this note is added a list of the several claims of Austrian subjects against the Porte.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Mehemet Ali Pacha answered—"That he does not want any delay, and can give at once his answer thus: that in respect to any territorial question or sovereignty the Porte will not yield one hair's breadth. That the Christian subjects of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan do not want any foreign protector, as they are not oppressed, and enjoy the most perfect autonomy in the administration of their religious matters, without any interference on the part of the Turks with the liberties of conscience; and, above all, they do not want the protectorate of such a sovereign as the Emperor of Austria, who, contrary to many sworn treaties guaranteed almost by every European Power, has broken his pledges, and destroyed the last remains of liberty of conscience and self-administration among the Protestants of Hungary. That whosoever draws a parallel between the condition of the Christian subjects of that Christian Emperor and the condition of the Christian subjects of the Turkish Sultan, in the provinces bordering upon Austrian territory, in Moldavia and Wallachia, will be compelled to decide in favour of the latter. That in Serbia the Turkish religion is restricted to the fortresses garrisoned by Turks. That in Bosnia the rayahs, having revolted and been vanquished, receive in return equal civil and political rights. In Montenegro the Turkish Government has never exercised, and does not seek to effect, the slightest interference with any religious or administrative matter; as also in Wallachia, Moldavia, and Serbia; and as to the recognition of the independence of Montenegro, the Porte has but to remind the Emperor of the relations of Austria to Hungary and Italy."

The Marquis de Lavalette in presenting his letters of credence to the Sultan said, in the name of France, his ancient ally,—"These sentiments of friendship and reciprocal esteem date from a very distant period, and it is the wish of my august Sovereign to render them yet more signal and more durable. Permit me, Sire, to congratulate myself upon being the instrument at your Majesty's Court of that frank and sincere policy which relies upon the loyal observance of treaties and upon mutual good faith."

Yesterday's *Chronicle* says:—"A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, received by the French Government this morning, brings the important intelligence, that by accounts which had just arrived from Constantinople, the Ottoman Government had refused to accept the *ultimatum* presented to it by the Count de Leiningen, in the name of the Austrian Government. The despatch adds, that not only the Count de Leiningen, the Austrian ambassador extraordinary, but the whole of the Austrian Legation had left Constahtinople. The Ottoman Porte immediately placed itself under the protection of England and France. This affair adds greatly to the complication of affairs in the East, but the opinion of political people here is that, although Turkey is undoubtedly weakened by late events, her integrity is saved by the step she has taken, in placing herself under the protection of France and England, and that, for the moment at least, everything will remain in *statu quo*.

AMERICA.

The last advices state that in Congress Mr Davis had introduced a bill on the subject of the fisheries, which provides that whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that the American fishermen are admitted to the privileges of British residents in the provinces, with all the incidental rights of curing and preparing for market the proceeds of such fisheries, both upon water and land, then he shall issue his proclamation authorising the fishermen of the British provinces to enjoy the like privileges in the waters of the United States, together with the privilege of entering the ports of entry in the United States on the payment of the same duties which are required by law of American fishing vessels; provided that nothing in this act contained shall affect the private rights of fishing, or give any right to occupy private property, except upon agreement. A bill to admit railroad iron free of duty was defeated by 95 to 82. A message had been received from the President respecting the execution of the postal treaty with Great Britain. "The correspondence shows," says the report, "that Mr Lawrence has been urging a more liberal construction of the 12th article of that treaty, and Great Britain denies it. The Postmaster-General, in a note to Mr Everett, of 14th of January, gives it as his opinion that the 12th article has been violated by Great Britain. The message was referred."

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* communicates, "on high authority," the intelligence that no treaty had yet been concluded between Mr Everett and Mr Crampton respecting the fisheries question. A project had been merely drawn up, binding upon neither party, and giving only a general outline of agreement. "On this," says the correspondent, "Mr Crampton insisted upon engrafting the clause about registers of colonial vessels, but, of course, without any concurrence by Mr Everett. By consent, this was sent to England, to see how far the British Government would authorise the settling of a convention treating upon the subject indicated. The Africa brought Mr Crampton full instructions; but it is probable the matter will rest for the present, as it is understood Mr Everett is unwilling to pursue the question further at this late period."

The *New York Herald* states, that the object of the recent detention of the Africa at Liverpool was that a project of a copyright treaty between the two countries might be forwarded by her. The provisions are said to be similar to those agreed upon with France.

The Virginia Legislature had resolved to prosecute, before the Supreme Court at New York, the appeal which had been taken from the recent decision of a judge in that State, by which Jonathan Lemmon, a citizen of Virginia, was deprived of his slaves.

The authorities of New York had received instructions from the Executive Department to execute criminals in future within the walls of the prison, in the presence of a limited number of citizens only.

The recent heavy weather in the Atlantic had told fearfully on the vessels bound westward. The Antarctic, one of the finest of the

Liverpool and New York line of packets, had put into Hampton roads after a severe passage, with the loss of 60 passengers by smallpox. The Celestial Empire, after a passage of two months arrived at New York with the loss of one of the crew and 10 passengers.

INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste says:—

"The Burmese occupy the Aeng Pass with a large force.

"Pegu (the province, we suppose) has been again occupied by a large force of Burmese. They raised the siege (of the town) on the 8th and 9th of January, and marched to the defence of Schoygyt upon learning that General Steel was advancing upon that place.

"The Burmese have retired from Prome and from Meadami.

"It is said that a revolution has taken place at Ava, by which the old King has been deposed and driven out, and that the new King has recalled the troops to Ava, and desires peace.

"Fever and diarrhœa prevailed among our troops, and were increasing.

"Trade in India was languid.

"Exchange was firm at 2s 1d in Calcutta.

"The insurrection in China caused considerable devastation.

"The Pottinger has brought (to Suez) 21 boxes of gold dust from Australia."

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at No. 3 Upper Seymour street, the Lady Caroline L'ster Kaye, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at Woolwich common, Lady Louisa Spencer, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Bedgebury park, Kent, Lady Mildred Hope, prematurely, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at Dulwich common, Mrs F. J. Dickinson, of twin sons.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at Trinity church, Marylebone, William Hammond, only son of S. Reynolds Solly, Esq., of Sergehill, Herts, and of Manchester square, to Catharine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B., of Upper Wimpole street.

On the 16th inst, at the parish church, Wigan, Mr James Burrows, C.E., of Haigh, to Esther, second daughter of the late James Whaley, Esq., J.P., of Ince hall, near Wigan.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Nice, after a long and painful illness, George Fitz-Gerald, Esq., only son of the late Lord Robert Fitz-Gerald.

At Lansdowne crescent, Rachel Sophia, wife of Major-Gen Sir Richard Doherty.

On the 15th inst., at Norton court, Stephen George Lushington, Esq., late one of the Commissioners of Customs, eldest son of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington.

On the 22nd inst., at Cotham Lawn, Bristol, Rachel, wife of Richard Fry, and daughter of Edward Pease, of Darlington.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The shipping returns of the Board of Trade for the past year present the following results. Tonnage entered inwards:—

	1851		1852
British vessels	4,388,345	.....	4,267,815
United States vessels	778,664	.....	863,660
Other countries	1,821,324	.....	1,598,694
	6,988,233		6,730,169

The clearances outwards were:—

	1851		1852
British vessels	4,147,007	.....	4,459,321
United States vessels	788,406	.....	821,844
Other countries	1,547,731	.....	1,591,416
	6,483,144		6,872,581

These totals show a decrease of 120,430 tons in the inward entries of British vessels—a circumstance to be attributed entirely to the detentions in Australia. In the clearances outward there has been the large increase of 312,814 tons. As regards foreign vessels, including those of the United States, there has been a diminution in the entries of 137,634 tons, and an increase in the clearances of only 77,123 tons. Further striking evidence is therefore afforded by the present tables of the tendency of British shipping to gain largely in the struggle of competition. With respect to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered inwards was 12,394,902 in 1851, and 12,475,401 in 1852. The clearances outward were 13,466,115 in 1851, and 13,441,815 in 1852. The figures of the previous year showed a considerable decrease both in entrances and clearances, consequent upon the competition of railways, and, as this is still going on, the present totals may be regarded as satisfactory.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Southampton Dock Company, held this week, a dividend of 8s per share, free of income-tax, or at a rate of 1*l* 12s per cent. per annum, was declared, and the report and accounts were adopted. It was stated that the interest on the debenture debt is gradually undergoing reduction, 40,000*l* having lately been renewed at 4 per cent. instead of at 5 per cent. Additional works have been constructed, at an expense of 3,000*l*, to provide accommodation necessary for the General Screw Steam Company, and a further outlay of 10,000*l* is proposed for that and other requirements of a similar character. The despatch of two ships monthly, instead of one as heretofore, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, as well as the decision of the Emigration Commissioners to use Southampton to a considerable extent as a port of departure, were referred to among the circumstances calculated to cause a large increase of income. It was likewise stated that a scheme is in contemplation for extending the capacity of the docks to meet the augmented business that seems likely to be attracted to them, which, when perfected, will be submitted to a special general meeting.

At the meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company this week a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 2s 6d per share, was declared, and the report was received as satisfactory.

The report submitted at the half-yearly meeting of the South Australian Mining Association (Burra Burra), on the 20th of October last at Adelaide, has been received, and gives full particulars of the progress of that remarkable concern. It is stated that, owing to the departure of the labourers to the Victoria gold fields, it was resolved for a time to suspend the works below the water level, and that the pumping engines were accordingly stopped on the 1st of October. In the meantime the remaining men were to be employed in the upper portions of the mine, and when the arrival of a sufficient force should render it desirable, a powerful engine, lately erected, would speedily remove the water and enable operations to be resumed as usual. The rise in the price of copper in Europe, at a period when the company have large consignments on the way, was pointed out as a circumstance that will in some degree compensate for the interruption now experienced in the extent of production. It was in 1845 that the works were commenced, with a capital of 12,320*l* in 5*l* shares, and the subsequent aggregate profits have amounted to 469,920*l*, or at the rate of 548*l* per cent. per annum. During the past year two dividends at the rate of 100 per cent. each have been declared, and, notwithstanding the present position of affairs, it was expected that similar distributions would be made in the approaching month of December and in March next. The number of men and boys remaining at work was 100, and the want of labour is stated to be the only check to an increase even of past prosperity. A report just made by the captain of the mine announced the cutting of a lode, ten feet wide, of malachite of the richest description, and which it was believed would prove a permanent one. Another lode of red oxide of copper, twelve feet wide, of the highest quality, was also stated to have been discovered.

The prospectus has been issued of a new undertaking, to be called the Spanish and Portuguese Screw Steam Shipping Company. It is promoted by the parties directly interested in the carrying trade as well as in the general commerce between England and Spain and Portugal, and an expectation is entertained that, in addition to the advantages to be conferred on the existing traffic, it will cause a greatly increased importation of those articles of perishable produce which depend upon quick passages. The capital is to be 200,000*l*, in shares of 10*l* each.

Annexed is a comparison of the present prices of wheat, flour, and bread in London and Paris:—"The highest quotation of wheat of the first quality in Paris is 31*f* per 1½ hectolitres, which is equal to nearly 47s 11d per quarter; and the highest price of white wheat of the first quality in London being 58 per quarter, it follows that wheat is rather more than 21 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The highest quotation of flour of the first quality in Paris is 36*f* 25c the 100 kilogrammes, which is equal to 36s 8d per sack of 280lb English; and the highest quotation of flour in the London market being 40s the sack, it follows that flour is nearly 25½ per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The price of bread of the first quality in Paris is 31c per kilogramme, which is equal to 5¾d the 4lb loaf English weight; and the price of bread in London at the full-priced shops being 8d the 4lb loaf, it follows that bread is nearly 49 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The second quality of bread in Paris is quoted at 24c per kilogramme, which is equivalent to rather more than 4½d per 4lb loaf."

Mr. H. C. Brown, one of the principal surveyors of the London Customs, has been in Southampton for the past fortnight with a view of making such alterations and arrangements in the Customs' establishment here as shall give increased facilities to the growing foreign trade of the port. One of the most important alterations already effected is that in connexion with the arrival of mail steam-packets, which have heretofore had to report at the Custom-house before the cargoes could be discharged, and as much delay has constantly been experienced, rendered additionally prejudicial to business by the valuable nature of the freights always brought by these steam-packets, and the necessity for quickly discharging, it has now been provided by Mr. Brown that steamers may instantly commence discharging at any time during daylight, on the agent of the ship merely presenting a copy of the manifest of the vessel to a landing officer on duty, leaving the formal entries to be completed and passed at the Custom-house in business hours. In a vast number of cases a whole day will be saved by this arrangement, which, in circumstances of emergency, and with articles of a perishable nature, will be a great boon to the mercantile interest. Many other important alterations have been made at the instance of Mr. Brown, which will have a tendency very materially to facilitate general business in the docks, and have given much satisfaction to all parties concerned. The arrangements are to be tried for three months as an experiment, and will no doubt, if successful, be then officially sanctioned by general order from the Board.

A melancholy accident happened at Shields a few minutes past five on Wednesday evening, resulting in the total loss of a fine clipper schooner, the Sir William Wallace, of Fraserburgh, laden with coals and provisions, all hands drowned. During the course of the afternoon, with an impetuosity and suddenness peculiar to the German Ocean, the sea at the bar rose "mountains high," accompanied by squalls of wind and heavy snow showers. Just before a heavy snow shower came on, the pilots at the South Shields beacon observed a laden schooner come from the northward, with part sail set, and a flag of distress in her main rigging. She made a dash for the Tyne; and, immediately on her entering the breakers, the pilots got out both life-boats. While they were doing so a heavy snow shower obscured the vessel, and when it blew away no vessel was to be seen. The pilots had then got with their boat to the "narrows," and in a short time observed the unfortunate vessel amongst the broken waters capsized. At great peril they pulled down towards her, and on going round her, as she drove with her masts and decks in the water, saw that every one belonging to her had perished.

The *New York Herald* says:—"We are at length enabled to congratulate our readers on the prospect of a speedy settlement of the international copyright question. Among the documents which arrived in the Africa, and for which she was detained twenty-four hours at Liverpool by the British Government, is said to be a project of a copyright treaty between Great Britain and this country. It had been executed at Marshfield, by the late Daniel Webster, and Mr Crampton, the British Minister, a short while before the last illness of the former; and having been returned from England with the sanction and approval of the British Government, is now probably under the consideration of Mr Everett and Mr Crampton. The presence of Mr Washington Irving at the capital is perhaps not unconnected with the negotiation, and it is more than likely that nothing is now wanting but the ratification of the Senate, to convert it into a law. We understand that its provisions are similar to those of the international copyright treaty executed between France and England, thirteen months ago, and are fully adequate to protect the rights of authors and artists in both countries. Under its authority, the authors of "books, of dramatic works, of musical compositions, of drawings, of paintings, of sculptures, of engravings, of lithographers, and of any other works whatsoever of literature and the fine arts," published and copyrighted in the United States, will, *ipso facto*, enjoy all the rights and privileges which an English copyright would insure to them in Great Britain; and in like manner, a British copyright will possess the same legal authority in the United States as an entry in the clerk's office of the district court, pursuant to act of Congress. The only conditions imposed on American authors are the registration of their copyright in Stationers' hall, and a strict compliance with the laws of Great Britain in respect to the deposit of a copy of their work in the British Museum; while their English brethren must register at Washington, and deposit copies of their works in the institutions appointed by law to receive them. The copyright of a translation of a work in a foreign language will, on compliance with these formalities, enjoy the same validity in both countries as that of an original work, without, of course, interfering with the right of any other party to translate the same

work. The republication of articles in periodicals may be prohibited by a conspicuous notice affixed to the article, notifying the public that the author or publisher reserves the property of the same. Such are, as we understand, the leading provisions of a treaty, the importance of which is hardly less than that of any of the numerous international conventions this country has ever concluded."

Literature.

WANDERINGS THROUGH LONDON. By MAX SCHLESINGER. 2 Vols. Berlin: Franz Duncker.

ACCORDING to the author of these pleasant volumes, London cannot be said to have been discovered by the inhabitants of the Continent—especially of the German portion—until the year of grace 1851. The fragmentary and fabulous accounts of the wealth, the population, the energy and industry of the metropolis, which had previously prevailed, required the confirmation they have now received from the experience of the thousand and one travellers who, tempted by the glories of the World's Exhibition, dared the perils of the Channel passage, and the still greater dangers of of a residence in a land where there are no passports, no police armed with muskets and bayonets, and no benevolent and paternal regard paid to the political and moral well-being of the individual. Truly the Exhibition effected wonders towards the enlightenment of our German cousins—a return visit, if paid in the same spirit, might be of equal advantage to ourselves—and Herr Schlesinger has adopted the best possible method of reviving and deepening the impressions which they acquired in this country. We could not have selected a better agent for the purpose. Gossiping and sketchy as the two volumes before us naturally are, the author exhibits a close and intimate acquaintance with our national character as it is developed in the social, political, and religious institutions of the country. He has studied our weak as well as our strong points. The latter are, perhaps, somewhat coloured by the liberal cosmopolitan spirit of the educated German, while the former are dealt with truthfully and impartially; but the most captious John Bull cannot deny that he has full justice done him.

Wandering through London—through the aristocratic quarters in the west, through the humbler dwelling places in the east—the author finds the matter for his book in the streets and in the squares, in the palace and in the hovel, in the shop and in the bonded warehouse, in the churches and in the theatres, in the banks and in the newspaper offices. His companions generally are a travelled Englishman and an exiled compatriot, and the three together spend many pleasant evenings in the society of an English family, the head of which is a good portrait, well-painted of a numerous class of our countrymen. The discussions which take place round the social teaboard, on the objects seen during the day, are among the most amusing portions of the book. For the German visitor to the English metropolis Herr Schlesinger's "Wanderings" will prove a valuable companion, relieving him materially from the labour of consulting dry guide books, from which everything really pleasant has been culled. As an English translation is shortly to appear, we will only quote Herr Schlesinger's amusing description of

THE ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE.

In the streets of London the houses grow out of the roadside ditch, which in general is about a fathom and a half or two fathoms deep, so that that portion of the house which in our country would be the basement, in England lies two fathoms below the level of the street. The ditch itself is uncovered, but an iron railing prevents man or beast from falling into it; a small bridge of soft limestone leads across it to the door of the house. Every English house possesses thus a ditch the same as a fort, a wall of iron palisades, and a bridge with a gate. It is, indeed, highly amusing to see the various ways in which the Englishman endeavours to add still further fortifications to his castle. It is just as if Louis Napoleon had seriously taken up his great uncle's failure, viz., the plan of landing in England, had left the port of Cherbourg with M. Carlier and the rest of the French land army, and was already off Dover, in order to surprise London during the afternoon and evening services; or if each English houseowner were obliged to put his house in a state of defence against these barbarians, in order to struggle to the last drop of his brown porter. Iron network there is high and thick, and strong as the pillars of the temple of the crushed Philistines; each rod is a spear, and each spear has a veritable point. In front of the gate-bridge there is frequently a smaller iron gate, from which sharp-pointed nails glitter in the eyes of an unwelcome guest, seemingly desirous of greeting him with an affectionate shake of the hand. It is said that beneath the bridge itself in most houses, powder mines have been established, in order, if need be, to blow the invaders up; this, however, is the assertion of a Frenchman rendered desperate by the cleanliness of London, and we beg our readers not to place unconditional faith in it. This much may be remarked from a through inspection of London dwellings, that the strength of the fortified works increases in proportion with the elegance and internal value of the buildings. The poor man is content with a wooden railing, the rich one fortifies himself behind iron palisades; in front, however, of palaces, club houses, and public buildings, like the Mansion house, Gold-smiths' hall, and British Museum, the palisades reach to such a height that one might be led to believe English thieves carried out their nocturnal attacks with storming ladders, bombarding trains, and other powerful implements. Every Englishman is something of a Vauban.

With this quotation we shall leave the "Wanderings" to our readers, believing that they may learn something new of London from the experiences of an enlightened and impartial foreigner, who has made the most of his residence among us.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. *With an Outline of the Origin and Growth of the English Language.* By WM. SPALDING, A.M., Professor of Logic in St Andrews. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale court, Edinburgh.

IN a small compact volume Mr Spalding has given us a very complete and agreeable outline of the history of English literature and of the growth of the English language. It is intended for the use of schools and of private students, but if it be appreciated as it deserves, it will find a much wider application. The narrowness of its compass does not preclude the author from illustrating his views by numerous extracts, but they are so judiciously chosen, that they make many remarks unnecessary. The work embraces criticisms on the most modern writers, such as Southey, Wordsworth, Bulwer, Thackeray, Dickens, and is one of those good elementary books which have long been wanted, and which clever men are now engaged in supplying in almost every part of the empire. It is satisfactory to see the Northern Universities keep up their reputation by the production of such works, and that this huge metropolis is far from monopolising all the literary talent of the empire. Here it is collected into a vast heap, but it is also diffused through every part, and everywhere gives signs of vitality. If our country cannot boast of many seats of learning scattered through its small cities and towns like Germany, neither is it, like France, entirely destitute of them, gathering all the fine arts into one small spot around the seat of Government by patronage, and drawing away their fertilising influence from every other part. Mr Spalding is only one of many persons out of the metropolis who contribute by their writings to advance the national literature and improve the national taste.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER. Translated by ALEXANDER POPE. *With an Introduction and Notes.* By the Rev. THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY, M.A. *Illustrated by Flaxman's Designs and other Engravings.* 2 Vols. Ingram, Cooke, and Co., Strand.

A NEW edition of Pope's "Homer" was much wanted. So much controversy has latterly gathered round the venerable bard, that to allow translations of his works to pass into the hands of the general and unlearned reader without any knowledge of the new opinions concerning them, would now be unpardonable. In a preface, Mr Buckley supplies, if not all, yet much that is required; and he affords, in many instructive notes, for which many of the numerous Greek scholars of the age are laid under contribution, great help to the general reader. His part of the work is instructively performed, and that which is more properly the publisher's part—the illustrations, the getting up of the book—is done with great taste. So much criticism as now takes places on Homer argues a great number of readers of his works; and if this be so—if Pope's translations, or rather his admirable paraphrases—much more pleasing to the English reader than any literal translations—be now at all in vogue as once they were, this edition of the "Iliad" will be very popular. It is in every respect well got up, and can only fail with those who prize editions only for their vulgarity and, to ordinary eyes, unreadable type.

NAPOLEON THE THIRD. By A. DE LA GUERONNIERE, Editor of *Le Pays.* Translated by Lieut.-Colonel CHARLES GILLIESS. Vizetelly and Company, Fleet street.

THE work of M. De La Guéronnière is an eulogium of the Emperor combined with a brief notice of the events of his life. It is a counter-portrait to that of M. Hugo, and reminds us of those pictures of a beauty and death, one-half of which is hideous and the other delightful. M. Hugo's was the hideous, this is the delightful picture. Both supply materials for history, and both are susceptible of much rival criticism. Before either can be used, it must be well weighed and measured. We shall not attempt to take M. De La Guéronnière down from his stilts, but let him speak from them. A specimen or two of the Emperor will amuse our readers:—

THE EMPEROR AS DEPUTY.

On October 9, 1848, M. Anthony Thouret made a motion to exclude from the Presidency of the Republic all members of families having reigned in France. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte unmoved, in his place in the Assembly, listened quietly and composedly to all these suspicious allusions to his name and himself. After he had heard all and borne all, he asked permission to speak, and advanced towards the tribune. I see him now, coming forward with measured step, careless of the malevolent looks which followed him, absorbed within himself in that inward strength which betrayed no sign of anger. The murmurs that met him neither troubled or disturbed him. Such as his attitude was before a hostile Assembly, such is he in the face of the most brilliant triumph of his popularity. When silence was at length restored, Louis Napoleon drew from his pocket a slip of paper containing only a few sentences. At every word he was interrupted by the grossest threats and the most insulting roars of laughter. He was not once excited or irritated; quietly putting back the slip of paper into his pocket, he descended from the tribune as quietly as he had mounted it, and regained his seat without appearing to notice what had passed,—his composure never failed him. Such is the MAN! What was to be thought of a composure as strange as it was new? Superficial people, who do not look below the surface, imagined they saw in it a proof of insensibility. "He is a dunce!" said M. Thiers; and this silly joke was much relished in the lobbies of the Assembly. But, profound observers began to see more clearly into this mysterious nature, and recognised in this invincible power of self-control, that faculty which enables a man to govern others by the empire of reason exercised over himself and by that coolness which constitutes the heroism of warriors and statesmen.

HIS SELF-RELIANCE.

The Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was about to present himself as candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. He was attempting to gain over the different parties, without binding himself to any. He received everybody—he listened to every one's advice,—he gathered together the opinions of all, without ever emitting any of his own, or engaging himself in any way. A manifesto was absolutely necessary. General Cavaignac had written his, in his six months' power, with the point of his sword, in the acts of his military dictatorship. What would be that of his dangerous competitor? France was expectant. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte drew it up with that precision of thought and style which stamps, as with a seal, all his writings. From deference, rather than choice, he deemed it advisable to consult an eminent statesman, M. Thiers, who, in a memoir, had given his adhesion to his claims, in the hope of becoming Prime Minister to one whom he looked upon as a prospective king. M. Thiers regarded the manifesto of Louis Napoleon as a thing wanting even in common sense, and, next day, he hastened to present him another, which the future President read with the most polite attention. "Permit me to remain myself," said he, returning the manuscript. M. Thiers, a little surprised, concealed his disappointment, and might have understood that the time was past when he harangued the French nation and Europe from behind the throne of a monarch, content to reign without governing.

HIS PRESCIENCE.

A few days after his arrival in England he went to see his cousin, Lady

Douglas, daughter of the Grand Duchess of Baden. "At last, you are free," said the young Princess to him; "will you now be quiet? Will you lay aside those fallacies which have cost you so dear, and the cruel delusions of those dreams which have brought such misery on those who love you?" "My dear cousin," replied the late prisoner of Ham, "I do not belong to myself; I belong to my name and to my country. It is because my fortune has twice betrayed me that my destiny is nearer its accomplishment. I bide my time." This was ludicrous enough. The star of Louis Napoleon was veiled from all eyes, even from those of his relations who best loved him; he, alone, saw and followed it.

The news of the Revolution of February arrived. The name of Bonaparte was never mentioned in that Revolution, unless with the taunts and obloquy of exile. "Down with Bonapartism!" cried the Provisional Government, in one of its proclamations at the Hotel de Ville. Louis Napoleon saw, at once, the tendency and result of this great agitation. On learning the dethronement of Louis Philippe, he said to his cousin, Lady Douglas, "Before the year is out, I shall direct the Government of France."

We might quote many other instructive paragraphs, but we forbear. We must let the reader find them in the book; and whoever wants to know the character of the man who now guides the destinies of France must study the amusing, if stiltish pages of M. De La Guéronnière.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. I. Part 1. Eighth Edition. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.
Chambers's Repository of Instructive and Entertaining Tracts. Vol. II.
Chambers's Pocket Miscellany. Vol. XV.
Works of Fiction: their Use and Abuse. By the Rev. H. Angus. Aberdeen: Brown and Co.
Popular Geographical Library. By R. Stewart, A.M. (Australasia). Tweedie.
Home Truths for Home Peace. 4th Edition. Wilson.
Dollars and Cents. By Amy Lothrop. Clarke, Beeton, and Co.
The Sunny Side, and a Peep at "Number Five." By H. J. Trusta. Clarke, Beeton, and Co.
Is India to have Railways. (Pamphlet). Mortimer.
The Coming Budget. (Pamphlet). Mitchell.
The White Slaves of England. (Pamphlet). By James Scully. Strange.

To Readers and Correspondents.

☞ Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

AN IMPORTER must have observed that the statement on which he threw doubt was made by our correspondent. We adhere to the statements we have made on our own authority.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, *pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 19th day of Feb., 1853:—*

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Notes issued	31,748,285	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	17,729,285
		Silver bullion	19,154
	31,748,285		31,748,285

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	13,619,293
Rest	3,313,109	Other Securities	14,177,732
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,738,659	Notes	9,667,595
Other Deposits	12,081,941	Gold and Silver Coin	566,332
Seven Day and other Bills	1,344,913		
	38,031,022		38,031,022

Dated the 24th Feb., 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£.	*Assets.*	£.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	23,435,603	Securities	27,344,693
Public Deposits	6,738,659	Bullion	18,314,019
Other or private Deposits	12,081,941		
	42,245,603		45,658,712

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,313,109*l*, *as stated in the above account under the head* REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

A decrease of Circulation of	£197,316
An increase of Public Deposits of	498,762
An increase of Other Deposits of	69,363
An increase of Securities of	357,737
A decrease of Bullion of	87,743
A decrease of Rest of	815
An increase of Reserve of	136,652

The present returns show a *decrease* of *circulation*, 297,316*l*; an *increase* of *public deposits*, 498,762*l*; an *increase* of *private deposits*, 69,363*l*; an *increase* of *securities*, 357,737*l*; a further *decrease* of *bullion*, 87,743*l*; a *decrease* of *rest*, 815*l*; and an *increase* of *reserve*, 136,652*l*. The increase of private securities exceeds the whole increase of securities by 29,207*l*, public securities being diminished to that extent. The Bank, therefore, was getting a considerable number of bills last week, and we believe has got a still greater number in the present week, of which we shall have the accounts next week.

Money continues in good demand, but there is no difficulty of obtaining it. No bills are discounted under 3 per cent., the Bank rate; and at that rate money is abundant. It is taken on call at 2½ per cent.

The exchanges are unaltered.

The stock market has been firm all the week, and was not in the least affected by a report contained in a second edition of a morning paper that the Austrian Legation had withdrawn from Constantinople, and that Turkey had appealed to France and England against a threatened attack by Austria. Prices came good from Paris in the early part of the day; the market was firm in consequence, and remained firm to the close. Money is abundant on the Stock Exchange, and there is no enhancement of the rate. Exchequer bills are at a premium of from 12*s* to 18*s*. The following is our usual list of the prices of stocks:—

CONSOLS.

	Money Lowest	Money Highest	Account Lowest	Account Highest
Saturday	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
Monday	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
Tuesday	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
Wednesday	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
Thursday	99¼	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
Friday	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent consols, account	99⅜ ⅛	99¼ ⅜
— — money	99⅛ ¼	...
3½ per cents	103¼ ⅛	103⅛ ⅜
3 per cent reduced	100⅜ ⅛	100⅜ ½
Exchequer bills, large	...	8s 12s
— — March	10s 20s pm	12s 16s
Bank stock	227 8	226½ 7½
East India stock	266 9	266 9
Spanish 3 per cents	47½ 8	47⅜ 8⅝
— 3 per cents new def.	22½ ⅜	22⅜ ½
Portuguese 4 per cents	38 9	38 9
Mexican 5 per cents	23½ ¼	23⅜ 4½
— 3 per cents	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cents	65 6	66 7
— 4 per cents	97½ 8½	98½ 9½
Russian, 4½ stock	103 4	103 4
Sardinian stock	94 5	94½ 5
Peruvian	103 5	103 5
Venezuela	37 9	37 9
Turkish Scrip	¼ 1 pm	¼ 1½ pm

The railway market has not been lively. The great increase of the expenses of working the lines tells against the value of the shares, and the analysis of the accounts turns out unfavourably. The following is our usual list of the prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	30 31	30 31
Birmingham and Dudley	30 31 x d	30 31
Bristol and Exeter	108 110	108 109
Caledonians	65½ 66	64½ 64⅝
Eastern Counties	13½ 13⅝	13⅜ 13⅝
East Lancashire	76 78	76 77
Great Northern	79 80	80½ 81½
Great Western	91½ 92	91⅝ 92½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	79½ 79⅝	78 78½
London and Blackwall	9 9½	9 9½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	104 105 x d	103 104
London & North Western	120⅝ 121½	120⅝ 121⅝
London and South Western	92 93	92 93
Midlands	78⅜ 79½	78 78⅝
North British	36 37	36 37
North Staffordshire	4⅜ 4½ div x div	4⅜ 4½ div
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	46 48	46 48
South Eastern	80½ 81	78½ 79½
South Wales	37 38	37 38
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	71 72	70½ 71½
York and North Midland	60½ 61½	60 61
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	35½ 35⅝	35⅜ 35⅝
Do. 20*l* 3 ℔ ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14 14½	14 14½
Paris and Rouen	39 40 x d	40⅜ 41½
Paris and Strasbourg	32½ 33½	32⅝ 33
Rouen and Havre	19 20	19½ 20
Dutch Rhenish	2½ 1⅝ dis	2½ 1⅝ dis
Paris and Lyons	16½ 16⅞ pm	16⅝ 17½ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	9 11 pm	9 11 pm
East Indian	6 6½ pm	6½ 7 pm
Dijon and Besancon	1 2 pm	1⅝ 2½ pm
Madras	2 2½ pm	2 2½ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	4½ 5 pm	4½ 4⅝ pm
Paris and Orleans	39½ 40½	41 43
Western of France	8½ 9 pm	9½ 10½ pm
India Peninsular	1½ 2½ pm	2 2½ pm
Southern of France	3½ 3⅝ pm	...
Grand Junction of France	¼ 1½ pm	...

The first of the expected vessels from Australia, the Three Bells, from Melbourne, Port Philip, whence she sailed the 28th of October, arrived in the Downs on Thursday, with 77,803 ounces of gold, valued at 311,200*l*. The Sydney is announced this evening to have arrived at Plymouth, but it is not stated what amount of gold she brings. We may expect now, therefore, arrivals almost every day, and the quantity of gold which is to come is calculated at several millions. In the meantime, however, gold continues to be exported. The Australian mail steamer has carried off 220,000*l* of gold; and the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bengal took away 188,540*l* of bullion, of which 36,100*l* was gold for Alexandria, Bombay, and Madras, and the remainder silver for Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Penang, and Canton.

We will place here, in conjunction with this weekly account of our gold imports and exports, the latest accounts we have of the American coinage, which will be found interesting:—

COINAGE in 1852 at the Mint and Branches of the United States.

The following table exhibits the operations of the Mint and its Branches during the calendar year 1852:—

RECEIPTS OR PURCHASES OF BULLION.

At Philadelphia.	dols.
Gold	50,874,131
Silver	952,287
Total	51,826,428

	dols
At Branch Mint at New Orleans.	
Gold	3,938,668
Silver	118,694
Total	4,054,362
At Branch Mint, Charlotte.	
Gold	430,900
At Branch Mint, Dahlonega.	
Gold	476,789
Total Bullion.	
Gold	55,717,488
Silver	1,070,991
Coinage.	
At Mint at Philadelphia.	
Gold	51,506,638
Silver	347,410
Copper	50,630
At Branch Mint at New Orleans.	
Gold	4,470,000
Silver	152,000
At Branch Mint at Charlotte.	
Gold	336,734
At Branch Mint at Dahlonega.	
Gold	473,815
Total Coinage.	
Gold	56,846,187
Silver	999,410
Copper	50,630
Grand Total	57,896,216

The above coinage consisted of 34,224,619 pieces, of which 2,201,145 were gold dollars.

In a report from the Secretary of the United States Treasury, dated Jan. 15, 1853, the inconvenience arising from the scarcity of silver coinage is said still to continue, and to such an extent as calls loudly for some legislative action to remedy the evil. "If, as I believe," says the Secretary, "this difference in the relative value of the two metals arises from the immense and increased supply of gold which has been furnished from California and Australia, there can be but little doubt such difference will continue to increase, as there is no present indication that there will be a reduced supply from those sources, but, on the contrary, every prospect of a still further increase. This state of things has banished almost entirely from circulation all silver coin of full weight, and what little remains in the hands of the community consist principally of the worn pieces of Spanish coinage, of the fractional parts of a dollar, all of which are of light weight, and many of them ten to twenty per cent. below their nominal value. I see no remedy for this great existing evil but the adoption of the principle embraced in the bill which passed the Senate during the last session, making a new issue of silver coinage of established weight and fineness. In the present state of things, as connected with this subject, not only the public service, but also the wants and conveniences of the entire community, require that some measure should be adopted to furnish a silver currency, and the subject is, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly recommended to the prompt attention of Congress." Another recommendation is worthy of notice:—"I would again call the attention of Congress to the subject of making Mint certificates receivable in all dues to the Government, and dispensing with the present bullion fund, which is maintained at an annual expense of 350,000 dols to 400,000 dols, which might be saved in interest by the application of that fund to the redemption of the public debt, besides the great advantages to the business community and the general trade of the country, by throwing the amount of that fund into circulation, instead of keeping it constantly as dead capital in the vaults of the Mint."

A new Peruvian loan was announced to-day, to be applied to paying off a former loan. The amount is 2,600,000*l* at 4½ per cent.; the price is 85*l*. Signor Murrieta is the agent for the Peruvian Government, and Messrs J. Hambrook and Son are the contractors. Half the proceeds of the guano islands are to be pledged for payment of the dividends, and as the other half—already pledged for the former loan which this is to reimburse—will be exonerated, the guarantee is supposed to be ample.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the new tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·10, it follows that gold is about 0·28 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 429 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13·7; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·6, it follows that gold is 0·47 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·42 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a trifling profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT BALANCE-SHEET.—From the Government balance-sheet, issued on Thursday, it appears that in the year ended the 5th April, 1852 (after abating the expenditure thereout defrayed by the several Revenue departments), the income or revenue was 52,468,318*l* 17s 11d, and the expenditure, including unclaimed dividends, 50,291,322*l* 14s 5d. The excess of income over the expenditure was 2,176,996*l* 3s 2d. On the 5th April, 1852, the balances in the Exchequer were 6,838,846*l* 14s 2d. In the year ended the 5th January last the revenue was 53,210,071*l*, and the expenditure 50,792,511*l* 13s 9d, leaving the excess of income over the expenditure 2,417,559*l* 6s 3d. On the 5th January last the balances in the Exchequer were 8,841, 821*l* 15s 1d. Similar accounts are given for the year ended the 5th July, 1852, and the 10th October, 1852.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent	228 7½	228	227	226½ 7½	227 6½	227½
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	100⅝ ¼	100½ ⅝	100¼ ½	100½ ¼	100¼	100⅛
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼ ⅛	99⅛	99¼ ⅛
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	99¼	...	...	...	...	...
3½ per Cent Anns.	103¼ ¼	103¼ ⅛	103¼ ⅛	103¼ ⅛	103¼ ¼	103¼ ⅛
New 5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	6⅝	6⅛ ⅝	6⅛ 7-16	6⅛ ¼	6⅝	⅝
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	6 3-16	6 3-16	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	...	266	269	...	268 6	266
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000*l*	...	35s 50s p	...	...	...	...
Ditto under 500*l*	...	...	...	40s 5s p	...	40s p
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Anns., 1751	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for acct, Mar. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 p Cent Cons. for acct, Mar. 10	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼ ⅛	99¼	99¼ ⅛
India Stock for acct Mar. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchq. Bills, 1000*l*	1½d	10s 5s p	17s 15s p	...	10s 15s p	12s 17s p	12s 18s p
Ditto 500*l*	—	...	17s 15s p	10s 10s p	10s 15s p	12s 17s p	12s 18s p
Ditto Small	—	5s 12s p	10s p	...	20s 1os p	12s 20s p	12s 18s p
Ditto Advertised 1d		16s p par	13s 16s p	13s 5s p	11s 8s p	10s 8s p	12s 8s p

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Feb. 21	London Feb. 23	Paris Feb. 22	London Feb. 24	Paris Feb. 23	London Feb. 25
	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	105 80	105 25	105 90	...	105 85	...
4 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	80 90	80 0	80 65	...	80 50	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2805 0	...	2805 0	...	2807 50	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 7½	...	25 7½	...	25 7½	...
Ditto 3 months	24 90	...	24 90	...	24 90	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 17½	11 17½	11 17½	11 17½
Ditto	2 ms	11 18½	11 19	11 19	...
Rotterdam	—	11 19	...	11 19	11 19½
Antwerp	—	25 27½	25 30	25 30	25 32½
Brussels	—	25 27½	25 30	25 30	25 32½
Hamburg	—	13 7½	13 8	13 7½	13 8
Paris	short	25 7½	25 10	25 7½	25 12½
Ditto	2 ms	25 30	25 32½	25 30	25 35
Marseilles	—	25 32½	25 35	25 30	25 35
Frankfort on the Main	—	120¾	120¾	120¼	120⅝
Vienna	—	11 2	11 8	11 4	11 8
Trieste	—	11 4	11 10	11 6	11 12
Petersburg	—	38	38½	38	38½
Madrid	—	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝
Cadiz	—	50⅛	50⅛	50½	50⅝
Leghorn	—	30 40	30 42½	30 37½	30 42½
Genoa	—	25 40	25 45	25 35	25 40
Naples	—	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
Palermo	—	124½	124⅝	124½	124⅝
Messina	—	124½	125	124½	125
Lisbon	—	53½	53½	53½	53½
Oporto	—	53½	...	53½	53⅝
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852	...	...	97⅛	...	97⅛	...
Ditto (Rothschild's)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ditto New, 1843	...	97⅝	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	62	...	...	...	...	63
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	107½ ⅝	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	...	5⅛ ¼	...	...	...	...
Grenada, 1½ per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ex Dec. 1849 coupons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	11⅛ 11	11⅛	11⅛	...	...
Greek Bonds, ex over-due coupons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	23⅝ ⅜	23⅛ 4	24	24 3⅛	24⅛ 4	23⅞ 4
Peruvian, 6 per cent, 1849	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	63	62
Portuguese, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841	...	40	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	34⅛ 9	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	35	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	...	...	120½	...	121	...
Ditto 4½ per cent	103⅛	...	103⅞	...	...	104
Sardinian, 5 per cent	...	95	94½ ⅜	95 4⅛	95 4⅛	95 4⅛
Spanish 3 per cent	...	48⅛ ⅛	...	48 ⅛	...	47⅞
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	23⅛ ⅛	23⅛	23⅛ ⅜	...	23⅛	23⅛
Ditto Passive converted	...	...	5⅛	5⅛	...	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	5 pc	5⅛ ⅜ pc	5⅛ pc	5⅛ pc	5⅛ pc	6 pc
Turkish Loan, 1852, 6 per cent	...	...	...	1 ⅛ p	1 ⅛ p	1 p
Venezuela 3½ per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	37⅛
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	15⅛ ⅜
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	99	98½	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	98½	98¼	99 8½	99	99¼ 9	99¼
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices. Feb. 23	Amer. Prices. Feb. 5
	℔ cent				
United States Bonds 6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	110¼	
— 6	1862	...	—		115
— Certificates 6	1867-8	...	—	110	120 ¼
Alabama... ... Sterling 5	1858	9,000,000	—		
Indiana 4	1861 / 1866	5,600,000	—		
— — — — ... 2½	1861-6	2,000,000	—		
— Canal, Preferred... ... 5	1861-6	4,500,000	—		
— — Special do ... 5	1861-6	1,300,000	—		
Illinois 6	1870	10,000,000	—		
Kentucky 6	1868	4,250,000	—		
Louisiana ... Sterling 5	1850 / 1852	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.		
Maryland ... Sterling 5	1888	3,000,000	Jan. and July		108 ¼
Massachussetts... Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	109	
Michigan 6	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July		
Mississippi 6	1861 / 1866 / 1871	2,000,000	May and Nov.		
— 5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.		
New York 5	1860	13,124,270	Quarterly	92¼ xd	116
Ohio 6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July		116
Pennsylvania 5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.		97½
South Carolina 5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	100½	
Tennessee 6	1868	3,000,000	—		
Virginia 6	1857	7,000,000	—		
United States Bank Shares ...	1866	35,000,000	—	13s 6d	
Louisiana State Bank... ... 10	1870	2,000,000	—		
Bank of Louisiana 8	1870	4,000,000	—		
New York City... 5	1860 / 1858	9,600,000	Quarterly		102
New Orleans City 5	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July		
— Canal and Banking	1863	...	—		
Planters' Bank of Tennessee...	...	...	...		
New York Life Trust	...	...	...		

Exchange at New York 109¾ ¼

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
			L.	L. s. D.	
2,000	3l 10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	99
50,000	7l 14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign ...	100	11 0 0	25¾
10,000	6l p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	55
200,000	5l p cent	Anchor	5	1 0 0	...
14,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 10 0	21
5,000	4l p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	...
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7
5,000	5l p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20¾
...	4l	County	100	10 0 0	120
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	17½
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7¼
4,651	20s	European Life	20	20 0 0	20
...	...	General	5	5 0 0	5¼
4000000l	6l p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	149¾
20,000	5l p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	61
2,400	12l p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	310
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	19¾
13,453	11sh & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	58 xd
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4½
10,000	...	Law Life	100	10 0 0	50
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	5½
3,960	10s & bs	London Fire	25	12 10 0	28½
31,000	10s & bs	London Ship	25	12 10 0	28½
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	21
10,000	4¼l p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	3
...	...	Monarch	5	1 0 0	20s
25,000	5l p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2¾
30,000	5l p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	3
...	...	Phœnix	...	...	173
2,500	11 5s & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	40
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8
689,220l	6l p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	...	236
...	6¾l	Sun Fire	...	...	...
4,000	1l 10s	Do. Life	...	...	...
25,000	4l p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	4¼
5,000	2l 5s share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45
...	5l p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	8¾

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
			L.	L. s. D.	
22,500	6l per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	87½
20,000	6l per ct	British North American ...	50	50 0 0	59½
20,000	3l per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	...	Chrtd. Bnk India Austral., & China	20	2 0 0	3¾ ¼
...	6l per ct	Commercial of London... ...	100	20 0 0	31
10,000	6l per ct	London and County	50	20 0 0	30½
60,000	6l p c & bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	21
50,000	6l p c & bs	London and Westminster ...	100	20 0 0	35
10,000	6l per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	5l per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	4l per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	...
24,000	8l p c & bs	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	25	25 0 0	50½
20,000	8l per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	48½
4,000	8l per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	17¾
12,000	6l per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
8,000	6l per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	49¾
20,000	6¾l per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	73½
8,000	6¾l per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	8½
60,000	7 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	...
15,000	...	Union of Madrid...	40	40 0 0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
			L.	L.	
313,400l	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	...
2,066668l	6½ p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	...
3,633310l	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	129
1,352752l	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	99
7,000	1 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...
4,000l	...	Victoria	20	2 0 0	...

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.		
Paris ...	Feb. 24 ...	f.25 10	...	3 days' sight
		24 90	...	3 months' date
		...	...	1 —
Antwerp ...	— 24 ...	f.25 10	...	3 days' sight
Amsterdam ...	— 22 ...	fl11 85	...	3 days' sight
		11 77½	...	2 months' date
Hamburg ...	— 18 ...	m.13 5	...	3 days' sight
		13 3½	...	3 months' date
St Petersburg ...	— 15 ...	38½d	...	3 —
Madrid ...	— 18 ...	61½d	...	3 —
Lisbon ...	— 19 ...	54½d	...	3 —
Gibraltar ...	— 14 ...	50¼d to 50½d	...	3 —
New York ...	— 9 ...	9⅝ to 10 per cent pm	...	60 days' sight
Jamaica ...	Jan. 29 ...	2 per cent pm	...	30 —
		1½ —	...	60 —
		1 —	...	90 —
Havana ...	Feb. 2 ...	11 to 11½ per cent pm	...	90 —
Rio de Janeiro...	Jan. 13 ...	28¼d to 28½d	...	90 —
Bahia ...	— 18 ...	28⅛d	...	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco ...	— 22 ...	28⅛d	...	60 —
Buenos Ayres ...	— 2 ...	2¼d	...	60 —
Singapore ...	— 3 ...	...	...	60 days' sight
		4s 7½d to 4s 8d	...	6 months' sight
Ceylon ...	— 13 ...	...	...	1 —
		...	...	3 —
		4 per cent dis	...	6 —
Bombay ...	— 13 ...	...	...	1 —
		...	...	3 —
		2s 1½d to 2s 1⅝d	...	6 —
Calcutta ...	— 5 ...	2s 1d	...	6 —
		...	...	3 —
		...	...	1 —
California ...	— 1 ...	47d to 47½d	...	60 days' sight
Hong Kong ...	Dec. 28 ...	4s 10½d to 4s 11½d	...	6 months' sight
Mauritius ...	— 15 ...	3¾ to 4 per cent. dis	...	90 days' sight
Sydney ...	Nov. 9 ...	6¼ to 10 per cent.	...	30 days' sight
Valparaiso...	Dec. 14 ...	46¼d	...	90 days' sight

INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight ℔ Co.'s rupee.				E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight ℔ Co.'s rupee.				Amount of E.I. Co.'s bills drawn from Feb. 6 to Feb. 23.		
	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d	£	s	d
Bills on Bengal ...	2	0⅛	0	0	...	2	1	0	0	61,543	18	6
Madras ...	2	0⅛	0	0	...	2	1	0	0	8,375	11	5
Bombay ...	2	0⅛	0	0	...	2	1½	0	0	0	0	0
Bi-monthly ...										69,919	9	11
Total drafts from Jan. 7 to Feb. 23, 1853 ...										219,459	15	0
Total drafts from May 7, 1852, to Feb. 23, 1853, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1) ...										3,165,271	3	10

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853, 3,500,000*l*.

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, 3,500,000*l*.

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard) ... per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars ...	0	4	11½
Silver in bars (standard, ...	0	5	1½

The Commercial Times.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, February, 1853.—Arrangements having been mad with the Government of New South Wales, for the optional payment of the postage upon letters transmitted by private ship from the United Kingdom to any place within the colony of New South Wales, henceforward the whole postage to destination chargeable upon such letters may be paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender; but the payment of a portion only of the postage can, under no circumstances, be permitted. Upon letters sent by private ship to the port of Sydney, the postage, British and colonial combined, upon a letter not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, will be 11d, and upon a letter of the same weight addressed to any other place within the colony of New South Wales the postage will be 1s 1d: the charge upon heavier letters, both for the port and the interior, progressing according to the scale in operation in the United Kingdom. It must be clearly understood that this arrangement applies only to letters for the colony of New South Wales (not to Australia generally), and for the present only to such of those letters as may be addressed to be forwarded by private ship. All letters not so addressed will be transmitted by packet, and the postage due for their conveyance must be paid in advance.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, February, 1853.—On and from the 1st March next, the postage upon letters transmitted between the United Kingdon and Mauritius may either be paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender; this arrangement, however, does not apply to the internal colonial rate of postage, which will invariably be collected in Mauritius, as at present. All letters and newspapers for Mauritius are forwarded, as a rule, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, by the packets leaving Plymouth on the 15th of each month, except such as are specially addressed to be sent by the Overland Indian Mail, *via* Marseilles, or *via* Southampton. The following rates of postage are chargeable in this country on those letters for Mauritius the postage of which is paid in advance. *Via* the Cape of Good Hope or *via* Southampton:—

Not exceeding ½ oz.	Exceeding ½ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz.	Exceeding 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 oz.	Exceeding 2 oz., and not exceeding 3 oz.
s d	s d	s d	s d
1 0	2 0	4 0	6 0

And so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters. *Via* Marseilles:—

Under ¼ oz.	¼ oz., and not exceeding ½ oz.	Exceeding ½ oz., and under ¾ oz.	¾ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz.	Exceeding 1 oz., and under 1½ oz.
s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
1 10	2 3	4 :	4 6	7 9

Newspapers addressed to Mauritius are free of charge when sent by packet, *via* the Cape, or *via* Southampton, but are chargeable with a postage of 3d each when sent *via* Marseilles.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 21st Feb., INDIA and CHINA, per Indus steamer, *via* Southampton—(Dates as received 14th inst. *via* Marseilles).
On 22rd Feb., AMERICA, per Africa steamer, *via* Liverpool—Montreal, Feb. 7; Boston, 8; New York, 9.
On 23rd Feb., JAMAICA, Jan. 29, *via* United States.
On 23rd Feb., HAVANA, Feb. 2, *via* United States.
On 24th Feb., PENINSULAR, per Tagus steamer, *via* Southampton—Gibraltar, Feb. 14; Cadiz, 15; Lisbon, 19; Oporto, 20; Vigo, 20.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

On 26th Feb. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 28th Feb. (evening), for MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, SIERRA LEONE, and the WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per European screw steamer, *via* Plymouth.
On 2nd March (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c. (Honduras excepted: mail to this place 17th of each month only), per Avon steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 4th March (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, per Indus steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 4th March (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, UNITED STATES, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Canada steamer, *via* Liverpool.
On 8th March (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, *via* Marseilles.

The Andes screw steamer is appointed to sail from Liverpool on the 2nd March for Boston and New York; letters in time on the 1st March

The Antelope screw steamer is appointed to sail from Queenstown on the 8th March for Madeira, Cape de Verde Islands, Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney; letters in time on the 5th March.

* If addressed "*Via* United States."

Mails Due.

JAN. 30.—Australia.
FEB. 12.—West Coast of Africa.
FEB. 16.—West Indies.
FEB. 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
FEB. 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
MARCH 1.—Mexico and Havana.
MARCH 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
MARCH 1.—West Indies.
MARCH 2.—America.
MARCH 4.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
MARCH 4.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
MARCH 6.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
MARCH 16.—Brazils and River Plate.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	80,632	75,001	19,353	116	6,937	2,926
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average. Feb. 19.....	44 6	31 1	17 9	29 3	34 5	31 2
— — 12.....	45 2	31 5	18 5	30 11	34 10	31 9
— — 5.....	46 1	31 8	18 7	31 11	34 7	31 5
— Jan. 29.....	46 0	31 2	18 7	32 2	34 9	31 10
— — 22.....	45 8	30 5	18 7	32 5	34 11	31 9
— — 15.....	45 10	29 10	18 7	30 3	34 8	30 7
Six weeks's average.....	45 9	30 11	18 5	31 3	34 8	31 5
Same time last year	40 6	29 1	18 7	28 9	29 0	29 2
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth,

In the week ending Feb. 16, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peasmeal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buckwht meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	26,448	8,160	14,169	...	2,395	3,238	267	73
Colonial...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	26,449	8,160	14,169	...	2,395	3,238	267	73

Imports of week ..... 54,753 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, EVENING

The corn market has been dull in the week, notwithstanding short arrivals and rising markets in France. Large supplies, however, are on their way from the Mediterranean and from the United States, and they keep our market quiet. The only kind of grain for which the demand is active and the market firm is the best malting barley, which continues scarce.

In the course of the week the price of corn has risen slightly in most of the markets of France. In Antwerp, on the 19th, the price of wheat was higher, and many persons withdrew their stocks rather than sell them on former terms. At Amsterdam, on the 18th, though there was no great inclination to purchase, the markets were all firmer. Oil seeds were in demand, and were all dearer. At Hamburg, same date, the market was improving. At Cologne, on the 19th, the market was dull. From Stettin, on the 19th, it is stated the corn market was animated on the previous week and prices were firmer. Throughout the district to which these circulars refer the markets have been affected by the heavy falls of snow and severe cold. Similar weather here does not affect our supplies, and our corn markets are all dull.

The colonial produce market has been active through the week. Sugar has been in good demand, and considerable sales have been made at full prices. The market closed to-day very firm, and for refining descriptions 6d more was obtained. Refined sugar, too, is more in demand at full rates.

Coffee was firm, and rather looking up in the early part of the week. The decision of the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting chicory, announced last night in the House of Commons, had a depressing effect, but there being a good foreign demand, the market has recovered.

Considerable purchases of middling to good congou were made in the week on speculation, but dealers manifest no increased disposition to buy tea. Duty was paid at this port during the week ended 17th instant on 634,055 lbs, against 635,856 in the same period last year.

The wool sales are continued with spirit, but the purchases by foreigners are not so great as were expected.

The business in cotton this week has been very limited in Liverpool. The sales have been only 34,000 bales, of which spinners took 26,000 bales, speculators 5,000 bales, and exporters 3,000 bales. The quotations are only reduced for the low grades ¼d per lb; the better qualities are unchanged. The American steamer with the mail of the 9th of February from New York did not reach Liverpool till Wednesday. Her accounts were not calculated to stimulate the demand. Receipts continued very heavy, and largely in excess of the same period last year; consequently some persons had increased their crop estimates; prices, however, kept high in all the ports, and very little hope of lower rates was entertained. Nearly two-thirds of the crop had already reached the markets and been sold, so that the rich and independent planters will most probably not listen to lower rates for the balance of their produce. The consumption of the United States is described as having again largely increased, manufacturers not being able to meet the demand. To-day's market at Liverpool is telegraphed as steadier, with sales of 6,000 bales. The demand in this market has been very small this week, partly on account of interrupted navigation to some continental ports.

Of the sales of silk on the 24th, Mr H. W. Eaton says:—"As usual, the greater portion was either withdrawn or bought in, but a considerable business has been done during the last week in Chinas by private contract, the prices actually realised being—for Tsatlee, from 15s 6d to 19s, and for Taysaam, 14s to 15s 6d. In Bengals, everything in coarse sizes has been taken freely, but the fine to middling qualities have been neglected."

All our accounts from every part of the manufacturing districts continue to be good. Great activity is everywhere displayed, and large exports are continually sent out. What, under such circumstances, can be written about the effects of unrestricted competition which will deserve the prize that has been advertised for the best essay on the subject in the Protectionist sense, we cannot conceive, as every one of its effects, properly described, is a refutation of the Protectionist doctrines. In the long period between 1815 and 1848, four such successively prosperous years as have been experienced since 1848, with a prospect of prosperity becoming greater every year, were unknown. A steady and continuous improvement in the condition of the labouring classes, and general rise of wages is the remarkable and pleasant consequence of the "unrestricted competition"—so far as it is unrestricted—introduced into our commercial policy in the last few years.

INDIGO.

THE first series of quarterly sales for the present year, which commenced on the 8th, terminated on Wednesday, 23d instant. The quantity declared for sale was 12,593 chests in the A, and 2,166 chests in the B catalogue; total, 14,759 chests, of which 440 chests were not printed, or withdrawn previous to the sale, leaving the quantity to be brought forward 14,319 chests, consisting of 9,561 chests Bengal, &c., 600 chests Oude, 2,018 chests Kurpah, 2,042 chests Madras, and 98 chests figs and trash. During the twelve days the sale has lasted, 3,377 chests have been bought in, 3,202 chests withdrawn, leaving 8,180 chests sold in the room, to which may be added about 1,250 chests disposed of privately of the withdrawn and bought-in parcels, making the total quantity actually sold upwards of 9,400 chests, of which it is estimated that 6,000 have been taken for export, 2,500 for the home trade, and the remainder on speculation and for resale.

Bengal indigo, desirable for export, has readily sold at an advance of from 4d to 6d per lb upon the average rates of the last quarterly sales in October, 1852; for many lots in favourite marks as much as 6d to 8d advance was obtained; whilst the ordinary and low qualities, only fit for home consumption, went off less briskly at 2d to 4d. Kurpah indigo has been in good demand throughout the sale, both for export and the home trade, and the advance established is about 3d for ordinary and low, 4d to 6d for middling, and 6d to 1s for the small proportion of good and fine which was in the sale. The assortment of dry leaf Madras was large, and the quality of the bulk much superior to that in late sales; the middling to fine sold at about 3d per lb under October, and the ordinary realised last sale's prices.

NUMBER OF CHESTS AT EACH PRICE, EX A CATALOGUE.

		per lb.					per lb.	
	BENGAL, &c.	s d	s d			s d	s d
3	Chests under.....	3 0		29	Chests from	4 0	to 4 5
8	— from	3 0	to 3 5	13	— —	4 6	4 11
115	— —	3 6	3 11	8	— —	5 0	5 6
634	— —	4 0	4 5				
1,808	— —	4 6	4 11	1,352			
2,064	— —	5 0	5 5		KURPAH, BIMLIPATAM, &c.		
1,375	— —	5 6	5 11	4	Chests from	2 0	to 2 11
561	— —	6 0	6 5	109	— —	3 0	3 5
34	— —	6 6	6 11	512	— —	3 6	3 11
1	— —	7 0	7 5	597	— —	4 0	4 5
				172	— —	4 6	4 11
6,503				49	— —	5 0	5 5
	MADRAS.			40	— —	5 6	5 11
7	Chests from	1 6	to 1 11	16	— —	6 0	6 8
26	— —	2 0	2 5				
248	— —	2 6	2 11	1,499			
857	— —	3 0	3 5	30	Keys Sweepings	2 8	2 10
164	— —	3 6	3 11				

COTTON.

New York Feb. 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, on	Jan. 29	SOUTH CAROLINA	Feb. 4
MOBILE	29	NORTH CAROLINA	5
FLORIDA	31	VIRGINIA	1
TEXAS	22	NEW YORK	8
GEORGIA	Feb. 4	OTHER PORTS	5

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1,	87,469	99,573	...	12,104
Received at the ports since do.	1,945,723	1,452,841	492,882	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	819,513	499,944	319,569	...
Exported to France since do.	138,882	177,819	...	38,937
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	41,331	26,254	15,077	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	86,937	61,965	24,972	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	1,086,763	765,982	320,781	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	619,223	510,545	108,678	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS
(Not included in Receipts.)

1853		1852	
bales		bales	
At latest corresponding dates	102,354		124,391

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1,	...	87,469	...	99,573
Received since	...	1,945,723	...	1,452,841
Total supply	...	2,033,192	...	1,552,414
Deduct shipments	1,086,763		765,982	
Deduct stock left on hand	619,223		510,545	
		1,705,986		1,276,527
Leaves for American consumption		327,206		275,887

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	Jan. 29	42	6	14
— Mobile	29	8	3	1
— Florida	27	4	...	...
— Galveston	14	1	1	1
— Savannah	Feb. 4	10	1	6
— Charleston	4	5	3	7
— New York	8	21	4	82
Total		91	18	111

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 3-16d per lb. Exchange, 109½ to 110.

There has been a better demand for export for the past three days, and prices have advanced one-eighth of a cent per lb. We have altered our notations accordingly. The sales for the last three days are 5,500 bales. 27 bales Carthagena brought 8½ cents for export, &c. We quote :—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c	c	c	c	c	c
Inferior	none.		none.		none.	
Low to good ordinary	8¼	9⅜	8⅞	9⅝	8½	9¼
Low to good middling	9¼	10⅜	9¼	10⅜	9½	10¼
Middling fair to fair	10⅛	11¼	11	0	11¼	12½
Fully fair to good fair	0	0	0	0	0	0

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1853.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE

	Price Feb. 24, 1853.	Price Feb. 1852.	Price Feb. 1851.	Price Feb. 1850.	Price Feb. 1849.	Price Feb. 1848.
RAW COTTON :—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair per lb	0 6	0 5¼	0 7½	0 6⅞	0 4⅞	0 5¼
Ditto good fair	0 6¼	0 5¾	0 7⅞	0 7	0 4⅞	0 5¾
Pernambuco fair	0 6¾	0 6¼	0 8¼	0 6¾	0 5¾	0 6¾
Ditto good fair	0 7	0 6¾	0 8¾	0 7	0 5¾	0 6¾
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0 10	0 9¼	1 0¾	0 10½	0 8¾	0 8¾
No. 30 WATER do do	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 11¾	0 9¾	0 8	0 8¼
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5 0	4 4½	5 0	5 1½	4 7½	4 2
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	6 0	5 9	6 1½	6 4½	5 6	5 0
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 7½	7 10½	9 7½	8 9	7 9	7 6
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 7½	8 9	10 9	9 7½	8 3	8 0
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10 9	9 9	11 7½	10 4½	9 0	8 7½
29-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	8 6	7 4½	8 10½	7 6	6 9	7 4

Our market continues languid and dull, and prices more in favour of buyers, without making them willing purchasers. In yarn, the amount of business is very limited, at a decline of ¼d to ½d per lb. Incloth, although relatively firmer than yarn, there are many instances of lower prices being submitted to. The present decline is caused by the very general belief that cotton cannot be maintained at its present value, consequently spinners and manufacturers are willing to take lower rates for future delivery on the strength of this belief.

BRADFORD, Feb. 24.—Wool—The sales now progressing in London maintain the firmness with which they opened, and this being spread through the country, gives a tone of firmness. The dealers hold for prices which cannot be given to come to this market. The business doing here is very languid; the spinners have shown more disposition to look, but the prices sought deter them from buying. In noils and brokes there is but little change. Yarns—The business doing continues limited, as regards hank yarns. The demand for spools is not so active as at the turn of the year, and the position of the spinner decidedly worse to enter into engagements at any thing like the price at which old contracts were made. This serious change cannot at once be met, and some of the Lancashire houses are placing their looms on cotton, till either mixed goods command a better price, or yarns can be supplied at a lower price, when they will resume its active use. Pieces—There is a better feeling prevailing, and more inquiry for goods, both for the Leipzic and other German fairs, which open at Easter, and also for goods suitable for our spring trade here; yet there is a great dearth of novelty, and what is offering is very similar to the last season. The demand for plain goods is also better, but the prices are most ruinous compared with the cost to make them.

HUDDERSFIELD, Feb. 22.—Our market has been quite as brisk as last week, and low goods of any kind go off well. Manufacturers continue well employed to order. We have had a good many foreign buyers in town to-day for continental orders.

ROCHDALE, Feb. 21.—We have had little change in the flannel market to-day; prices have been steady, and the demand has been tolerably good. The wool market has been much the same as that of the previous Monday.

HALIFAX, Feb. 19.—In our piece hall to-day there has been a very slender attendance of buyers, and scarcely any goods, either plain or fancy, have been disposed of. The yarn market is firm, but not active. The manufacturers purchase somewhat readily, but the export houses are very shy of giving out orders. Wools are very stiff. Lincolnshire wethers, which are greatly in request, have realised, but for other sorts there is no change in the quotations.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Feb. 25.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1851—Same period Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	5¼d	5⅝d	6d	6¼d	6¼d	7d	4¼d	5¼d	6
New Orleans	5¼	5⅝	6⅜	6⅝	7¼	8	4⅜	5⅛	7
Pernambuco	6¼	6⅜	6⅝	7	7⅛	7⅜	5⅜	6⅛	...
Egyptian	5½	6⅛	6⅝	7⅛	8⅛	12	5	6⅜	9
Surat and Madras	3¾	4	4⅛	4⅜	4⅝	5	3	3⅝	4⅜

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Feb. 25.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Feb. 25.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Feb. 25.		Computed Stock, Feb. 25.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
383,394	274,060	265,130	311,020	13,310	42,670	605,760	344,630

The cotton market has been in a languid and depressed state throughout the week. The trade have pursued the same cautious course which we have had so often lately to characterise. The buyers for export and speculation, though continuing their inquiries, have declined operating except at restricted limits; and holders of American, influenced by a further increase in the excess of receipts at the United States ports, have supplied the market very freely. A decline in price of fully ¼d per lb has taken place during the week in all the more current qualities. The better grades have not materially altered in value. Brazil and the lower qualities of Egyptian have been so pressed upon the market that, where an offer has been made for quantity, the buyer has had a decided advantage. East India are nearly ½d per lb lower. The sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales. The market continues heavy.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Feb. 16, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852.
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
To— pkgs	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Petersburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg	4415	3110	674	486	1901	907	1751	2152	710	836	5514	3252
Bremen	...	22	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...
Antwerp	469	211	185	103	187	210	97	178	103	223	5551	4986
Rotterdam	2688	1857	182	209	191	276	830	855	283	301	3388	1843
Amsterdam	24	31	2	11	15	13	87	148	50	34	...	...
Zwolle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	...	457	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	74
Denmark &c	78	123	...	1	2	13	31	10	3	3	...	...
Otr. Ero. Pts	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other parts	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	231	17	1	...	...
Total	7071	5942	1043	809	1401	1426	2796	3528	1176	1456	14453	9455

—Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—GRAIN.—Wheat is depressed by the foreign advices and the opening of the Hudson to Albany, and prices are 3 to 4 cents lower, with sales of 4,000 bushels fair to good Ohio at 1 dol 27c; 6,000 prime white Southern, 1 dol 28c; and 1,500 red Long Island, 1 dol 15c. Corn has continued in good supply, and as the demand for either export or home use is quite light, prices have declined 1c to 2c—the sales are 52,000 bushels, closing at 62c to 63½c for unsound, 65c to 67c for white Southern, 67c to 68c for yellow do, 64c for mixed do, and 66c to 67c for Jersey yellow and round white.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market has been much depressed and unsettled since our last, and prices of low and medium grades are 12½c to 25c lower—the good and better grades are better sustained, and the market generally closes with more steadiness. The foreign advices are discouraging for shipments to England, and the river is open to Albany, and though freights are easier, speculators and others have offered freely, hence the reduction. In Canada there is nothing doing, and our notation is nominal. The sales of domestic were: Saturday, 3,400 brls; Monday, 3,000 brls; and yesterday, 5,400 brls. We quote :—Sour, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 81½c; Superfine No. 2, 4 dols 87½c to 5c; State, common brands, 5 dols 25c to 5 dols 31½c; State, straight brands, 5 dols 25c to 5 dols 31½c; State, favourite brands, 5 dols 37½c to 5 dols 43¾c; Western, mixed do, 5 dols 50c to 5 dols to 56¼c; Michigan and Indiana, straight do, 5 dols 56¼c to 5 dols 62½c; Michigan, fancy brands, 5 dols 62½c; Ohio, common to good brands, 5 dols 62½c to 5 dols 75c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 5 dols 68¾c to 5 dols 75c. Corn meal is steady, but closes heavily—the sales are 600 brls Jersey at 3 dols 50c to 3 dols 56½c; and 30 puncheons Brandywine, 18 dols, cash.

Export of BREAD STUFFS, from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since September 1, 1852.

From—	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
	bbls	bbls	bush	bush
New York ..... Feb. 8	380,774	2	2,390,036	43,581
New Orleans ..... Jan. 29	32,124	7	4,412	153,722
Philadelphia ..... Feb. 4	86,122	...	247,454	5,216
Baltimore 4	76,715	...	110,973	...
Boston 4	19,538	1	...	2,536
Other ports ..... Jan. 29	8,000	...	30,189	21,115
Total	603,275	10	2,883,053	176,170
Same time last year	444,250	11,695	1,115,461	406,375
Increase	159,023	...	1,767,597	...
Decrease	...	1,685	...	230,205

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was rather a short supply of English wheat at Mark lane last Monday, the condition of which was improved by the frosty state of the weather and drying northerly winds; select samples realised in some instances 1s per qr advance, and all other sorts were quite as dear, with a good clearance of the home supply. Foreign realised full prices, but the demand was not active, being confined to small quantities for immediate use, as well to town as to country buyers: the imports were limited, consisting of 346 qrs from Antwerp, 801 qrs from Hamburg, 208 qrs from Harlingen, 1,110 qrs from Kiel, 550 qrs from Konigsberg, 2,152 qrs from New York, and 239 qrs from Rotterdam, making a total of 5,402 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 3,311 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 5,395 sacks, from foreign ports 889 sacks and 130 barrels: good fresh-made samples were in fair request at full prices. The arrivals of barley coastwise were 4,286 qrs, 1,335 qrs from Scotland, and 1,130 qrs from foreign ports: all sorts were in steady demand, choice malting qualities realising an advance of 1s per qr. There were limited arrivals of oats coastwise, only 690 qrs, from Scotland 3,346 qrs, from Ireland 2,940 qrs, and from foreign ports 10,029 qrs, making a total of 17,005 qrs. A fair extent of business was transacted with the consumers, who had to pay quite as high rates for all fresh and heavy parcels: the large dealers appear to prefer clearing out their stocks before they make fresh purchases, and this rather checks the upward tendency so usually the case when the weather is severe and wintry.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were very short, but the weather having quite changed, trade was slow for wheat at 1d to 2d per 70 lbs under the rates of the previous week, English and French flour receding 6d to 1s per sack, and American 6d per barrel.

There were very limited fresh arrivals of foreign grain at Hull, but a fair delivery of wheat from the farmers, and the best samples realised an advance of 1s per quarter: average, 44s on 326 qrs. All other articles of the trade brought full prices.

There were short arrivals of every description of grain at Leeds, those of wheat only amounting to 3,417 qrs. The trade was firm, but the millers bought sparingly, and on the whole only a moderate business was transacted: average, 46s 10d on 2,760 qrs.

There were limited deliveries of wheat at Ipswich, and no change occurred in the value of fine samples: average, 48s 11s on 577 qrs. Barley continues to support high prices, and all was cleared off readily: average, 32s 6d on 2,302 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of every description of grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were very limited, English as well as foreign, but the completely altered state of the weather somewhat checked business, and the transactions in wheat were to a limited extent, mostly confined to foreign, as scarcely any English was offering for sale. Barley was quite as dear, with a steady sale for the best malting qualities. Oats were in fair request, at full prices.

There has been no material change in the value of grain in the Scotch markets. The deliveries of wheat at Edingurgh were rather large, as the farmers have had an opportunity of thrashing freely. The sale was rather slow, but no material change occurred in the value of good samples: average, 48s 3d on 1,088 qrs. The finest barleys realised fully as much money, but qualities adapted for the distillers were 6d per quarter cheaper: average, 32s 2d on 887 qrs. The imports of all grain at Glasgow, as well into the Clyde as at Port Dundas, were limited, nevertheless trade was generally very dull: wheat was unaltered in value, but flour receded 6d to 1s per sack, and barley and beans were 3d to 6d per boll lower.

At Birmingham on Thursday the quantity of wheat on sale was short which the millers took off readily, at an advance of 1s per qr: average, 47s 4d on 2,088 qrs.

There was a fair delivery of wheat at Bristol, and prices were well maintained: average 43s 1d on 236 qrs.

The quantity of wheat offering at Newbury was large, and it met a slow sale at 1s per qr decline on all inferior qualities: average, 48s 7d on 638 qrs.

Uxbridge market was fairly supplied with wheat; trade was steady, at full prices: average, 47s 8d on 956 qrs.

The weekly averages were—44s 6d on 80,632 qrs wheat, 31s 1d on 75,001 qrs barley, 17s 9d on 19,353 qrs oats, 29s 3d on 116 qrs rye, 34s 5d on 6,937 qrs beans, 31s 2d on 2,926 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday the fresh arrivals of all English grain were quite moderate, with very limited imports of foreign. The rapid thaw experienced on Tuesday and Wednesday was succeeded by a sharp frost and gale from the north at night, but last night heavy rains fell; this morning was finer, with a brisk breeze from the north. The few samples of English wheat offering brought full prices, and there was a fair demand for good foreign, without any quotable variation in its value. There was a fair sale for the best flour, and some takers of sour at 24s to 24s 6d per barrel. Barley was steady in value and demand. There was a moderate business transacted in oats, and rather higher rates were obtained for choice heavy corn.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	1,974 at	47	4
Barley	2,517	33	4
Oats	6,217	18	9
Rye	...	...	
Beans	529	34	6
Peas	379	35	0

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
English	2,480	1,150	3,030	360	1,040 sacks
Irish	...	503	...	700	... —
Foreign	930	...	...	570	1,790 — ... bris

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH. Per quarter.

		s	s		s	s
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	43	48	Old	46	54
	Do do white	47	56	Do.	49	59
	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	42	48	Do.	47	54
	Northumberland & Scotch do	39	45	Do.	47	52
Rye	Old	28s	30s	New	28	30
Barley	Grinding	25	28	Distilling	28	30
Malt	Brown	48	50	Paleship	55	58
Beans	Newlargeticks	33	34	Harrow	35	38
	Old do	34	36	Do	38	40
Peas	Grey	32	35	Maple	34	36
	White, old	36	38	Boilers	39	40
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks. feed	19	20	Short small	20	22
	Scotch, Angus	22	25	Potato	25	26
	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black		...	New	18	19
	Do, Galway 17s 19s, Dublin & Wexford feed	19	20	Potato	21	22
	Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	19	20	Fine	21	22
	Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	19	20	Do	21	22
Flour	Irish, per sack —s —s, Norfolk, &c.	36	37	Town	45	46
Tares	Old feeding	32	36	Winter	35	40

FOREIGN.

Wheat	Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white				52	59
	Do do mixed and red				49	54
	Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red				51	55
	Silesian, red 47s 52s, white				51	52
	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do				46	47
	Do do do, red				45	46
	Polish Odessa				45	48
	Russian, nard	44s	45s	Soft	40	44
	French, red	48	51	White	50	52
	Rhine, red	48	50	Old	50	52
	Canadian, red	48	50	White	50	52
	Italian and Tuscan, do	48	50	Do	52	56
	Egyptian	38	39	Fine	40	41
Maize	Yellow	32	35	White	32	35
Barley	Grinding	25	27	Malting	31	35
Beans	Ticks	32	34	Small	35	38
Peas	White 36s 37s, fine boilers	39	42	Maple	30	34
Oats	Dutch brew and thick				21	22
	Russian feed				19	20
	Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed				18	21
Flour	Danzig, per barrel —s —s, American				26	29
Tares	Large Gore —s —s, old 34s 36s, new				40	42

SEEDS.

Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 46s 50s, Odessa	51s	52s	Sowing	56	60
Rapeseed	Per last do foreign 23l 25l, English	24l	25l	Fine new	25l	26l
Hempseed	Per qr large	40	44	Small	38	40
Canaryseed	Per qr new 42s 47s Carraway per cwt	42	44	Trefoil Wet	28	30
Mustardseed	Per bushel, brown	9	12	White	7	10
Cloverseed	Per cwt English white, new	44	70	Red	46	68
	— Foreign do. do.	52	70	Do	40	66
Trefoil	— Foreign	26	27	Choice	28	30

Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 8l 10s to 10l 15s, English, per ton 9l 15s to 10l 0s
Rape do do ..... — 5l 0s to 5l 5s, Do — 5l 0s to 5l 5s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—A steady business has been done at the full rates of last Friday the market closing with a firm appearance, and strong refining sugars are in increased demand. Sales to a moderate extent have been effected in British West India, of which the quantity on show is further diminished: low to good working descriptions sold by private treaty at 34s 6d to 37s; brown, 33s to 34s 6d. On Tuesday 300 hhds Barbadoes, offered by public sale, brought 35s 6d to 39s 6d for low to good bright yellow. 52 hhds crystallised Demerara of small grain were sold at 34s 6d to 38s 6d for good brown to middling yellow. Arrivals keep light. There was again a falling off in the stock of sugar at this port during last week, the aggregate on 19th inst. amounting to 59,600 tons, against 84,300 tons at same period of 1852. The week's delivery reached 3,850 tons. Imports from 1st January to this time are 16,189 tons, against 25,252 tons in the previous year.

Mauritius.—There were only 270 bags brought to public sale on Tuesday which found buyers at extreme rates, from 30s 6d to 33s 6d for low to mid brown; but business has been done by private treaty. The deliveries last week were 615 tons, leaving the stock at the close 3,800 tons, or 4,000 tons less than at corresponding date last year.

Bengal.—1,580 bags brought fully previous rates for coloury descriptions: Benares, mid yellowish to good white, 37s to 40s; soft brown taken in at 29s. Since the beginning of the week few sales have been made by private treaty.

Madras.—The lower qualities are in demand, and 2,265 bags found steady buyers at rather higher prices: low to mid soft yellow, 33s to 35s; low to good brown, 28s 6d to 32s; soft Date ditto, 29s per cwt.

Foreign.—The sales have been rather large this week. 4,950 boxes Havana about half sold: yellow, 37s to 41s 6d for low middling to very fine; brown to low yellow, 35s to 36s 6d; sea-damaged in proportion, 600 cases, 1,100 bags Bahia were only partly disposed of at full prices: yellow and white soft, 34s to 37s 6d; brown, 30s to 33s 6d; remainder taken in above the market value. 3,150 bags Pernambuco about two-thirds sold at 30s to 34s 6d. By private treaty a cargo of white Pernams is reported sold for Trieste, price not transpired; a cargo of yellow Havana, No. 15¼ to 16, brought 24s 6d for a near port. About 12,000 bags clayed Manilla sold at 34s 6d, duty paid, besides several other parcels on the spot.

Refined.—Prices remain without alteration, and there has been a steady business done. Brown grocery goods are quoted 45s to 45s 6d, the supply being moderate; mid to good titlers, 45s 6d to 47s; wet lumps, 41s 6d to 43s 6d. Other articles as last week. Treacle is firm at 16s 6d to 18s 6d. In sugars refine under boud there it not much doing, owing to the high rates demanded. Crushed 29s; 10 lb loaves, 35s to 35s 6d; and as accounts from Holland are again rather better. the market presents a very firm appearance.

MOLASSES.—No business has been done in West India this week.

COCOA.—The market is quiet, and 283 bags Trinidad sold at easier rates for good qualities: red, 36s to 39s; grey, 31s to 35s. 1,960 bags Guayaquil sold steadily at 34s to 35s for grey, common to good. 80 bags Para were taken in at 28s per cwt.

COFFEE.—At the close of last week and commencement of the present one large transactions were reported, but the market has since become more quiet, although there are few sellers under the advance then paid. About 8,000 bags native Ceylon have changed hands by private contract, at 47s 6d to 48s, chiefly the latter price. 200 bags by auction brought 48s, one lot 48s 6d, for good ordinary quality. Several hundred casks plantation also sold at 1s to 2s above last week's quotations. Of 600 casks, 450 bags in public sale, only about one-fourth part sold: low middling to good, 54s 6d to 60s; good ordi

nary to fine fine ordinary, 49s to 54s. The large supply of Mocha offered has rather depressed the market. Yesterday 1,045 bales, &c., sold very cheap, from 68s to 72s. A cargo of Rio for a near port is reported sold at about 42s.

TEA.—The market has been firm this week, although not very active, and a steady business done at full prices. Middling to good congou still meets with attention: common is dull at 10d to 10½d, with occasional sales making. All kinds of green are steady in price, with a fair business doing for consumption. There have not been any further public sales this week.

RICE.—The advance of 3d from the late lowest point is fully sustained; but during the last two days the market has become rather quiet. 7,022 bags Coringa were bought in at 10s to 10s 6d. 650 bags good white Bengal sold at 11s 6d to 12s. The stock is 15,300 tons of all kinds: at same time last year it was 17,400 tons, and in 1851, 20,100 tons. 44 tierces Carolina sold at 21s 6d for good.

SAGO is much higher for small grain, 130 boxes selling at 22s 6d to 23s per cwt, for good.

SPICES.—There are few parcels of pimento offering, and holders do not appear desirous to realise under 6d per lb. The stock consists of 5,300 bags, against 3,500 bags at same time last year. Total deliveries show an increase of 1,400 bags. Pepper continues very firm, but the high rates demanded have prevented business to any extent being done. 2,952 bags were offered by public sale, and the sound portion taken in: common dusty Penang, 3¾d; Batavia, 3¾d; heavy Malabar, 3¾d per lb, or above the market value. Cassia lignea has been more inquired for, and rather higher rates paid. No alteration to report in nutmegs or mace, both being very firm. Yesterday 137 cases Cochin ginger of good quality were taken in at 51s: 133 barrels Jamaica sold at 2*l* 15s to 7*l* 14s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—There has been less inquiry this week, but the market continues firm, and the advance last quoted is fully supported. 903 bags Bengal by auction were taken in above the value at 27s to 27s 6d for 10 to 8½ refraction. The deliveries are proceeding largely, and show an increase of 540 tons. Stock on the 19th inst. 2,950 tons; at same time last year, 1,900 tons.

NITRATE SODA.—There is none to be obtained under 20s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—The market has been very flat this week. 15 bags sold in public sale at previous rates: Teneriffe silvers, 3s 10d; low Mexican blacks, 3s 10d. The stock, although much reduced, continues large, comprising 11,449 serons, or 2,955 serons above that of last year at corresponding period.

LAC DYE.—185 chests were partly sold at full rates for fine marks, which brought 2s 2d to 2s 3d: middling to good chiefly taken in at 1s 1d to 1s 5d; other marks, 7d to 10½d; low, 5½d per lb.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales yesterday went off with less animation than has lately been the case, but the only change worth notice was in castor oil, which went about ½d lower, owing to the large quantity submitted: good pale, 4¾d to 5d; other kinds, 3¾d to 4½d. Catch is firm at 24s, with a steady demand. Gambier has advanced slightly, selling at 24s 6d. Some large parcels Carthagena bark sold yesterday at stiff rates for the better qualities. Shellac is in improved demand, and the sales have gone off at full prices.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron in the early part of the week met with more inquiry, at an improvement of about 3s, but since became quiet, and closed yesterday at 53s 6d to 54s, cash. Spelter has been in good demand at 21*l* 10s to 21*l* 15s, and about 1,500 tons reported sold. British tin is 5s higher again, and there has been increased firmness shown by holders of East India, who have obtained 119s to 120s for Banca, at which nothing is now offering. Other metals present no new feature.

HEMP.—The market is rather quiet. 2,264 bales Jute were chiefly taken in at high rates, from 19*l* to 21*l* 10s per ton. Manilla remains without further alteration.

OILS.—Sperm is again rather higher, 89*l* being paid for fine American fished. All kinds of common fish are getting scarce, and a steady trade doing. Linseed, owing to less favourable accounts from America, has receded about 1*l* per ton, closing at 32*l* to 32*l* 5s. Rape is not quite so buoyant as of late. Olive keeps scarce, and rather higher rates demanded. Palm and cocoa nut are both more inquired after at full rates.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—British drawn have declined to 64s, being dull of sale.

TALLOW.—The market has been inactive, and the slight improvement last quoted is not maintained, prices closing about 6d easier than on Friday. Yesterday 1st sort Petersburg Y. C. on the spot and in all positions was quiet at 44s 6d.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, Feb. 21.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day	42,691	52,734	38,335
Delivered last week	1,911	2,489	2,013
Do. since 1st June	74,499	82,913	76,740
Arrived last week	1,111	1,003	...
Do. since 1st June	91,692	99,173	74,447
Price of Y.C. on the spot	37s 6d	35s 3d to 35s 6d	45s
Do. town	39s 6d	38s	46s 6d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was a steady demand to-day, the market closing firmly. 467 hhds West India sold, making the week's business 2,100 casks. Crystallised Demerara brought 39s 6d to 40s 6d for good to fine. Mauritius—2,273 bags brought previous rates; low to good yellow, 34s 6d to 37s 6d. Bengal—9,634 bags grainy descriptions and white Benares sold at full prices. Dhoba and Cossipore, 35s 6d to 41s; white, 42s. Madras—120 bags low soft yellow brought 30s to 31s 6d.

COFFEE.—The intentions of the Government with regard to chicory depressed the market to-day, and native Ceylon sold at 47s 6d, being 6d lower. 360 bags washed Rio sold at 51s to 56s for coloury.

COCHINEAL.—38 bags Honduras and 18 bags Mexican partly sold without further alteration in prices: the latter brought 3s 8d for foxey silvers.

GALLS.—Green Turkey sold at 87s.

JUTE.—444 bales went at 17*l* 10s to 19*l* 15s.

OILS.—Pale seal was taken in at 35*l* to 35*l* 10s; binged, 34*l* 10s; brown and yellow, 31*l* to 33*l* per ton.

TALLOW.—674 casks Australian offered this afternoon about half found buyers at 3d to 6d lower rates, from 39s 3d to 45s 6d. 274 casks South American only partly realised 41s 6d to 46s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar remains very steady. Bastards and treacle in good demand. In the bonded a fair demand exists for loaves and crushed for the colonies. The high prices asked in Holland and Belgium prevent transactions of any amount worth noticing.

GREEN FRUIT.—The change of wind has brought arrivals. Oranges are 2s to 3s per box lower; two cargoes from St Michael, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at that reduction. Lemons are scarce and arrivals daily expected; the like with Seville sours. Nuts without alteration; the reduction in the price of Barcelona has not led to increased business. The investigation of a charge by the Custom authorities against a brokers' firm at Liverpool, with regard to the payment of valuation entries on oranges, has excited much interest, being viewed as an abuse of the facilities afforded by the Customs in expediting the sale of so perishable an article.

DRY FRUIT.—The clearances of currants continue surprisingly large compared with February 1852, and are causing a sensible diminution of our stock. 1852 currants have come suddenly into active demand, and large purchases have been made of good quality from 45s to 50s, which is quite a new feature in the market. Raisins quiet, good Valentias 41s to 42s. The market generally is firm and healthy.

SEEDS.—There has been a fair trade, and quotations unaltered from last week.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The public sales are progressing in the most satisfactory manner for the importers, and the prices paying are 1d to 1½d and 2d per lb over those of the last sales ending 10th Nov., 1852. They will close on the 2nd March.

FLAX.—Not anything doing this week; the market very steady.

HEMP.—A very quiet market; very little sold.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The upward movement in leather which has marked all our recent reports still continues, and the result of the sales of the past week is an almost total clearance of the principal warehouses, so that the stock of leather in London is now most unusually small. We have to quote a further advance on dressing hides and shaved hides of fully ½d per lb, on foreign butts to the same extent, on calf skins of about 1d per lb, and on kips of ½d per lb. All other articles have rather an upward tendency. At the public sales of the past week the East India kips, which constituted the bulk of the sale, were ½d to ¼d per lb higher for the better qualities and for those of heavy weights; the more inferior descriptions hardly maintained former prices. The West India hides were ½d to ¼d higher, the best reaching 4½d. The salted River Plate horse hides—not of first-rate quality—were withdrawn at 5s. By private contract, there were sold in the past week—1,625 salted Buenos Ayres hides, at 4¼d to 5d for heavy ox, 4¼d light ox, and 4¼d cows. This week 2,500 ox, 60 lbs, have brought 5½d.

TOBACCO.—Sales have been made to some extent at full prices.

TIMBER.—Market rates remain firm, and the consumption of wood proceeds on the full average of the spring.

METALS.—Copper and tin are both much inquired for, and the demand appears considerably beyond the supply of both metals. Iron—Manufacturedis again more active and prices are well supported. Scotch pigs continue very quiet, although without alteration in price. Lead firm, but not much business doing. Spelter has been much in demand at full rates, both for export and consumption. For tin plates and quicksilver there is steady demand.

PROVISIONS.

A very fair demand for Irish butter of all descriptions; prices remain the same. In Friesland and other foreign butter prices are down 2s to 4s.

The bacon market firm, about one shilling against the buyer.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	Butter. Stock.	Delivery.	Bacon. Stock.	Deliveries.
1851	28,611	7,126	3,532	2,331
1852	35,076	8,131	4,028	2,011
1853	30,443	9,370	3,186	1,844

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	1,901
Foreign do	2,734
Bale Bacon	913

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.—The supplies of both town and country-fed meat on offer today were extensive, yet the general demand ruled steady, and prices were well supported.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.—The trade ruled steady, and prices were well supported.

At per stone by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	2	8	to2	10	Mutton, interior	3	4	to3	6
Ditto middling	3	0	3	2	— middling	3	8	4	0
Prime large	3	4	3	6	— prime	4	2	4	6
Prime small	3	6	3	8	Large pork	2	8	3	2
Veal	2	8	4	4	Small pork	3	2	4	0

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.—Considering the prevailing cold weather, the imports of foreign stock into London last week were extensive, the total arrival having amounted to 3,617 head. During the corresponding period in 1852, we received 1,599; in 1851 2,229; in 1850, 979; in 1849, 1,966; and in 1848, 1,546 head. Imports into London last week—Beasts, 475; sheep, 2,842; lambs, 2; calves, 289; pigs, 9.

To-day's market was fairly supplied with foreign stock, both as to number and quality.

Since our last report, 5 beasts and 92 pigs have come to hand direct by sea from Ireland.

The fresh arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were very moderate, the time of year considered; whilst their general quality was tolerably good. Notwithstanding that the dead markets were well supplied, the beef trade, owing to the prevailing fine weather, and the large attendance of buyers, ruled active. The primest breeds realised full prices in every instance; whilst inferior and middling qualities of beef advanced quite 2d per 8 lbs.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,750 Scots, shorthorns, &c; from other parts of England, 600 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 400 horned and polled Scots, wholly per railway. The steamer had not arrived at the usual hour.

The numbers of sheep were again very limited, and in by no means first-rate condition. The mutton trade ruled firm, and last week's prices were freely supported. The primest old Downs, in the wool, sold at from 5s to 5s 2d; out of the wool, 4s to 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

Calves—the supply of which was very moderate—sold steadily, at, in most instances, an advance in the currencies of 2d per 8 lbs. The top figure was 4s 8d per 8 lbs.

There was a slightly improved inquiry for pigs, at very full prices.

SUPPLIES.

	Feb. 24, 1851.	Feb. 23, 1852.	Feb. 21, 1853.
Beasts	3,713	4,094	3,804
Sheep	19,000	21,740	17,270
Calves	70	219	120
Pigs	295	340	306

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.—The supply of beasts on offer was moderate, but in fair condition. Amongst it were 160 Scots from Scotland. As the attendance of buyers was limited, the beef trade ruled somewhat inactive. The top figure for beef was 4s 2d per 8 lbs. Sheep moved off steadily; the primest old Downs, in the wool, being worth 5s 2d per 8 lbs. We had a fair inquiry for calves, at late rates: the supply was very limited. Pigs sold slowly at our quotations. Milch cows were very dull, at from 14*l* 15s to 19*l* each.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	0	to3	2	Inferior sheep	3	10	to4	0
Second quality do	3	4	3	6	Second quality sheep	4	2	4	6
Prime large oxen	3	8	3	10	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	8	4	10
Prime Scots, &c.	4	0	4	2	Southdowns	5	0	5	2
Large coarse calves	3	2	4	2	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	4	4	8	Large hogs	2	10	3	2
Sucking Calves	19	0	25	0	Small porkers	3	8	4	0
Lambs	0	0	0	0	Quarter old Pigs	19	0	24	0

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 984; sheep, 3,002; calves, 120; pigs 30. Foreign supply—Beasts, 230; sheep, 380; calves, 20.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK, Monday, Feb. 21.—Since our last report the supply has been limited, still the trade continues heavy, and, with the exception of French whites, there is little alteration in prices. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 90s to 140s; Lincolnshire ditto, 75s to 110s; Scotch ditto, 85s to 105s; Ditto reds, 75s to 85s; French whites, 80s to 95s; Dutch, 65s to 70s per ton.

SOUTHWARK, Thursday, Feb. 24.—Potatoes are advancing in price to such a height, owing to the severity of the weather, as to be a serious hardship to the poorer classes,

and there is no doubt the rise will continue until the season becomes more in fd. York Regents, from 140s to 160s; Kent and Essex ditto, 110s to 130s; Kent and Essex Shaws, 100s to 110s; ditto middlings, 70s to 80s; Scotch Regents, 100s to 110s; Scotch Cups, 80s to 100s; Foreign, 100s to 110s per ton.

HOP MARKETS.

Borough, Monday, Feb. 21.—Fine hops are in very limited supply, and continue to be inquired for at improving rates. In old hops also we have a fair demand. Mid and East Kents, 96s to 160s; Weald of Kents, 95s to 112s; Sussex pockets, 95s to 112s.

Friday, Feb. 25.—The show of new hops continues limited, and the demand is steady, at, in some instances, a further advance in the quotations. Old parcels are held for money. Mid and East Kent pockets, 96s to 160s; Weald of Kent, 95s to 112s; Sussex, 95s to 112s per cwt.

Worcester, Feb. 19.—Our market continues gradually advancing in price, as stocks decline, and we begin to appear like clearing every thing off, both in new and old hops. Our new hops range from 124s to 132s; fine 1846's and 1847's from 56s to 70s.

COAL MARKET.

Monday, Feb. 21.—Newcastle:—Holywell 20s 6d—Townley 20s—Wylam 19s. Wall's-end (Newcastle):—Lawson 21s—Walker 20s 9d. Sunderland (Wall's-end):—Hetton 22s 6d—Lambton 22s 6d. Hartlepool and West Hartlepool (Wall's-end):—Cassop 22s 6d—Hough Hall 21s 9d. Stockton:—Backhouse 21s 6d—Tees 22s 6d. Ships at market, 30; sold, 24; unsold, 6.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.—Sunderland (Wall's end):—Plummer 20s 6d—Cassop 20s. Ships at market, 17; sold, 16; unsold, 1.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. Friday.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The trade being engaged yet in attending the London public sales, there has not been much done here this week. Moreover our late arrivals of East India, Buenos Ayres, Oporto, Egyptian, and other low wools are held over for our next public sales here, which are advertised for the 4th proximo, when about 2,800 bales of the afore-named descriptions will be offered.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The demand has been limited since our last report for every kind of grain, but there has not been any change of price. To-day, in addition to our local millers, we had a few buyers from the interior, and a fair quantity of wheat was sold at about the rates of Tuesday. Fine white wheat was offered on easier terms. Barrel flour met a moderate sale at a decline of 6d per barrel. The same dulness continues as regards oats and oatmeal, but quotations remain the same. Beans in better request. Indian corn was without change, the demand being far from brisk.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market for manufactured iron continues with little or no change. In Scotch pig iron there has been little doing during the week. Prices are almost nominal at present. Tin, copper, and spelter continued to advance, and holders are unwilling sellers, even at the highest quotations. Lead is also difficult to meet with except at extreme rates. Tin plates are somewhat easier.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.

Sugar.—The market remains well supported.

Dyes, &c.—Indigo—The article remains firm. Cochineal—This article is steady, but with only a moderate demand. Rosin—Holders are very unwilling to realise except at higher prices. Madders—Prices are very firm.

Tea.—The market remains in a firm position.

Wheat.—Polish sorts were taken for home-use at an advance.

The Gazette.

Friday, Feb. 18.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Clark and Morris, Liverpool—Birch and Pollard, Wigan, booksellers—Dunn and Smith, Manchester, auctioneers—J. and W. Green, Oldbury, house agents—Royse and Co., Manchester, hat manufacturers—Barclay, Ward, and Co., Liverpool, merchants—Rathmell and Richardson, Whitby, Yorkshire, coach makers—Smith and Eady, Chertsey, surgeons—Rennie, Johnson, and Co., Liverpool, shipbuilders—Jeffrey, Hide, and Jeffrey, Allen's court, Oxford street, wire workers—Lunell and and Co., Bristol—H. and J. Webb, Worcester, merchants—Garter and Wreford, Torquay, glass dealers—Drolenvaux and Stahlschmidt, Mark lane, ship agents.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. W. Cooper, Paull road, Notting hill, Bayswater, clerk—fourth div of 2s, on Thursday, Feb. 24, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

G. W. Atwood, America square, merchant—first div of 10½d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

J. F. Everett, High Holborn, hydraulic engineer—second div of 1s 4d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

W. Lake, Fleet street, printer—third div of 10½d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

F. C. Knowles, Queen's street, Mayfair, banker—first div of 1 3-16d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. Macpherson, Arbroath, general merchant.
T. Scott, Leith, merchant.
J. Pettigrew, Glasgow, builder.
G. M'Intosh, Craigie park, near Perth, market gardener.
T. Hunter, Lockerbie, ironmonger.
A. Macdowall, Glasgow, writer.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. B. and J. Hallett, Bridport, butchers—Taylor and Mosley, Nottingham, accountants—P. E. and W. Coates, Stanton court, Somersetshire, attorneys—Sharples, Hamer, and Horrocks, Little Bolton, flax spinners; as far as regards H. Hamer—Thomas and Smith, Leicester, manufacturers of fancy hosiery—Lang and Coombs, Ilminster, ironmongers—Brian and Helm, Halifax, stonemasons—Rathmell and Richardson, Whitby, coach and harness makers—Clarke, Mayor, and Co., Liverpool, ship stove dealers—Isaacs, Cowan, and Braham, Houndsditch, manufacturers of waterproof garments—Baillie, Kerr, and Co., Moorgate street, merchants—R. U. and J. Potts, South Audley street, chymists—Tatham and Taylor, Dick bridge, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Tipper and Co., Longton, Staffordshire manufacturers of china—Strutt and Ledger, Catherine street, Strand, proprietors of the Era newspaper—Smith and Cox, Birmingham electro platers and gilders—Rowdon and Alford, Bayham terrace, Camden town, surgeons—Quelle, Brothers, Russell street, Bermondsey, fur skin dyers; as far as regards A. Quelle—Bowden and Co., Bowden, Cheshire, linendrapers; as far as regards W. K. Wilde—Bradshaw, Howarth, and Cryer, Great Bolton, machine makers; as far as regards J. Bradshaw—Taplin and Beck, Birmingham, and Hatton garden, Birmingham warehousemen—Freeman and Austen, Aylsham, Norfolk, ironmongers—Burbidge and Son, Grantham, wine merchants—Avery, Wills, Edwards, and Co., Bristol, wine merchants; as far as regards J. C. Avery—Dunnett and Broom, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

C. F. Bailey, Burslem, Staffordshire, bootmaker—first div of 3s, any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

H. Macgrotty, Liverpool, wine merchant—first div of 8d, any Wednesday, at Mr Turner's, Liverpool.

W. T. Carr, Barnsley and Oughtibridge, Yorkshire, ironmonger—first div of 2s 6d, any Thursday, at Mr Freeman's, Leeds.

H. Tainsh, Hatton garden, dealer in bibles—first div of 1s 10d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

J. J. Hatch, Friday street, wholesale farrier—second div of 2s, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

T. and W. Linsell, Piccadilly, tailors—second and final div of ¾d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

C. Moody, Goswell road, Clerkenwell, pork butcher—second div of 4d, any Monday, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury.

R. Evans, J. F. Skinner, Z. Lanston, and T. Foster, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, East India merchants—sixth div of 2¾d, any Monday, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury.

BANKRUPTS.

William Bryan, Gilbert street, Oxford street, Hanover square, baker.
Edward Price, Birmingham, livery stable keeper.
Charles Davies, Worcester, innkeeper.
William Morritt, Leeds, coach proprietor.
Andrew Love and Charles Keys, Liverpool, looking glass manufacturers.
Enoch Jones, Bury, Lancashire, ironfounder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Black, or Carmichael, or Young, Edinburgh, poulterer.
J. M'Lay and Co., Glasgow, victuallers.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

George Dandy, jeweller, Wigmore street, Cavendish street.
Edward Benjamin May, linendraper, Leicester square.
William Henry Chidwick, tobacconist, Dover.
Thomas Holland, manufacturer, Langhaw, Surrey.
Louisa and Matilda Collier, bookbinders, Hatton garden.
William Weller, maltster, Chatham.
Thomas Hodgson, shipowner, Kingston-upon-Hull.
William James, chemist, Lincoln.
James Wheeler, wine and spirit merchant, Scarborough.
George Taylor Brown, draper, Gloucester terrace.
Samuel Jones, joiner, Wolstanton.
William May, linendraper, Exeter.
Thomas Young, shipowner, Sunderland.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

South Wales.—The items of the revenue account from the 19th July to the 31st December, 1852, are as follows:—Dr. To maintenance of way, stations, and works, 5,852*l* 15s 6d; to supply of rolling stock and power provided by the Great Western Railway Company (subject to the award to be made by Sir Wm. Cubitt), say 19,000*l*; to carrying account, viz., wages to guards, police, porters, clothing, oil, tallow, &c., 3,794*l* 8s 9d; to general charges, viz., superintendents and clerks, advertising, printing, stationery and sundries, including travelling expenses, 2,968*l* 16s 10d; to compensation for accidents, returns and allowances, 61*l* 6s 8d; to Government duty on gross receipts from passengers, 1,346*l* 1s; to rates and taxes, 276*l* 17s 5d; to general office expences, 787*l* 10s; making 34,077*l* 16s 2d; to balance carried to general revenue account, 23,834*l* 0s 3d; total, 57,411*l* 16s 5d. Cr. By traffic, viz., passengers, 37,472*l* 0s 11d; carriages, horses, and dogs, 545*l* 13s 5d; making a total of 38,017*l* 14s 4d; mails, expresses, &c., 5,309*l* 17s 6d; merchandise, cattle, &c., 12,192*l* 2s 3d; parcels, 1,857*l* 1s 9d; by rent of station platforms, coal yards, &c., 35*l* 0s 7d; total, 57,411*l* 16s 5d.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.
LONDON.

Monday, Feb. 21.—The railway market showed no material change, but prices generally were steady throughout the day. The operations in the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies were numerous, and quotations towards the close of business exhibited an improvement. Australian Agricultural left off 250 to 255; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7¼ to 8¼ pm; Australian Coal Mining, ⅝ to ¾ pm; Van Diemen's Land, 18 to 20; South Australian Land, 57 to 59; British American Land, 52 to 55; North British Australian, 1⅛ to ¼ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅝ to ¾ pm; Bank of Australasia, 85½ to 86½; Union Bank of Australia, 72½ to 73½; Oriental Bank, 49½ to 50½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4½ to ⅝ pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1⅝ to ⅞ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Great Nugget Vein, 3½ to ⅝ pm; Port Philip, 1⅝ to ⅞ pm; Colonial Gold, 3 to ¼ pm; Australian, 1 to 2 pm; and Australasian, 2 to 3 pm.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.—The railway market was inactive to-day, and prices remained languid up to the close of business. The shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies were again freely operated in, quotations generally showing a favourable appearance. Australian Agricultural closed 250 to 255; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7¼ to 8¼; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 21; South Australian Land, 57 to 59; Australasian Coal Mining, ½ to ⅝ pm; North British Australian, 1⅛ to ¼ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅛ to ⅜ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 72½ to 73½; Bank of Australasia, 85½ to 86½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4½ to ⅝ pm; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 1⅝ to ⅞ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Great Nugget Vein, 3½ to ¼; Port Philip, 1⅝ to ⅞ pm; Colonial Gold, 3 to ¼ pm; Australian, 1 to 2 pm; and Australasian, 2 to 3 pm.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.—The railway market was steady to-day, and prices towards the close showed in some cases a tendency to improvement. There were increased operations in the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies, which favourably influenced the quotations of the leading descriptions. Australian Agricultural left off 250 to 255; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7½ to 8 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 21 pm; South Australian Land, 58 to 60; Australasian Coal Mining, ½ to ⅝ pm; North British Australian, 1⅛ to ¼ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅛ to ⅜ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 72½ to 73; Bank of Australasia, 86 to 87; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 5½ to ⅝ pm; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Great Nugget Vein, 3⅝ to ⅜ pm; Port Philip, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Colonial Gold, 3½ to ½ pm; Australian, 1 to 2 pm; and Australasian, 2 to 3 pm.

Thursday, Feb. 24.—The railway market was rather heavy, and the announced accident on the Great Western Railway served in some degree to influence prices. Business in Australian Bank shares was active, and quotations showed further improvement. Those of the land and mining companies were also well supported. Australian Agricultural left off 252 to 257; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7½ to 8 pm; South Australian Land, 58 to 60; Van Diemen's Land, 91 to 21; North British Australian, 1⅛ to 2¼ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½ to 2 pm; Australian Coal Mining, ⅝ to ¾ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 72½ to 73½; Bank of Australasia, 86½ to 87; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 5⅝ to 6 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 2 to ½ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 6⅝ to ⅞ pm; Oriental Bank, 50 to ½; Great Vein, 3⅝ to ¼ pm; Port Philip, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Colonial Gold, 3½ to ⅝ pm; Australian, 1½ to 2½ pm; and Australasian, 2 to 3 pm.

Friday, Feb. 25.—Railway shares have been without material alteration generally, but scarcely up to the highest rate of yesterday in the case of Leeds Northern, North Western, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, South-Eastern, and York and Berwick. Eastern Counties are good, Caledonian have improved, South-Western are firm, and also Great Northern and Aberdeen. French shares are rising, Strasbourgs, Northerns, and Lyons being higher.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London: M.	F.
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	33	31
35000	20	8½	Ambergate, Not., Boston, & Eastern Junction	6⅞	6¾
55500	274s	274s	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley	10½	.....
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	110	109
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	64½	65
42000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	23½	22½
18671	50	45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	47½	47¼
22800	25	25	East Anglian (25l L. & E. and L. and D.)	6	.....
10000	18	18	— (18l E. and H.)	4⅜	.....
Stock	20	20	Eastern Counties	13⅞	13¾
10800	25	25	Eastern Union, class A (late E. U. shares)	12	11½
38000	25	25	— class B and C	8¾	8½
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	78	77
12000	50	50	E. & W. India Docks & Birm. Junction	60	.....
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	80	78
Stock	...	100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	34	32½
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	80	81½
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, A	46	45½
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, B	121	124
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & West (I.)	110	109
Stock	100	100	Great Western	91½	92½
18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	95	.....
18000	16⅔	11⅓	— Thirds	25⅝	.....
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	78½	78¾
196819	20	15	— Fifths	14½	10¾
71656	20	11¼	— West Riding Union	8¼	.....
18400	50	50	Leeds Northern	16	16
111900	11⅛	11⅛	London and Blackwall	9¼	9½
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	105	104⅝
Stock	100	100	London & North Western	120½	121⅛
65811	20	12	— Fifths	15½	15
70000	10	1	— £10 Shares M. & B.(c)	2⅛	.....
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	92½	93
...	50	42½	— New 50l	39	.....
...	40	34	— New 40l	31	.....
6800	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	21	19½
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc.	30½	30½
Stock	100	100	Midland	79½	79¾
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	47	.....
Stock	100	100	Newmarket	51	.....
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	58	57
9850	20	20	— New 20l	8½	8½
Stock	100	100	North British	37	36½
68500	20	17½	North Staffordshire	13⅝	13¾
5000	10	10	North & 8th-West. Junction	14½	14
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn	49½	47
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	102	101
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland	65¼	65
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	68	.....
Stock	100	100	— L. & N. Western Guar.	70	.....
6000	26⅔	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	20	.....
15000	13⅓	All	— Halves	10	.....
21880	20	20	— Oswestry	15	.....
65000	20	6¼	Shropshire Union	3⅜	.....
40000	50	50	South Devon	22	22
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	30½	30¼
—	50	50	South Wales	38	37⅝
—	20	15	South Yorkshire & River Dun	13½	13
7500	20	17	Vale of Neath	16	15¾
5000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	28	.....

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London. M.	F.
Stock	100	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	71½	72
109621	25	20	— Extensions	13	13
...	25	11½	— G. N. E. Purchase	9½	9¾
Stock	100	100	York and North Midland	60½	61½
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS		
55000	30½	30½	Birmingham & Oxford, guar.	31	.....
50000	30⅝	30⅝	— without a guarantee	30½	.....
35000	30½	30½	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, guar.	31	.....
35000	30½	30½	— without a guarantee	30	.....
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	110	.....
9000	50	50	Clydesdale Junction	54½	54½
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc	151	151
10166	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	33½	34¼
8000	50	50	Hull & Selby	115	115
8000	25	25	— Halves	57½	.....
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters	28	.....
43077	Av.	12½	London and Greenwich	14¼	14
11136	20	20	— Preference	26½	.....
6000	20	20	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent	20	.....
6000	20	20	— 6 per cent	26	.....
82500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock	3½	3½
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	109	.....
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pct	67	65½
5391	50	50	— 6 per cent	.....	.....
1355	50	50	— New	.....	.....
14520	25	25	Preston and Wyre	.....	47½
16720	12½	11	— Halves (A)	.....	.....
40000	20	20	Reading, Guildford, & Reigate	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Royston and Hitchen	153	.....
Stock	100	100	— Shepreth Extension	152	.....
14000	25	18½	Sheffield, Roth., and Goole, guar. 5 per cent.	.....	.....
78750	12	9½	South Staffordshire	9	.....
2186	50	50	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.	.....	.....
2880	25	25	— — —	32½	32⅝
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	104	104
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
...	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent	108	.....
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l	107	107
...	15	15	Chester and Holyhead	20	.....
24600	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. Junc	6½	.....
34285	3½	3½	East Anglian (3l 10s), 6 pr ct	3½	.....
...	5	5	— (5l), 7 per cent	4	3⅞
37522	7½	2	— (late 7l 17s), 5 per ct	2½	...
144000	6½	6½	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1	5⅝	...
144000	6½	6½	— No. 2	8½	.....
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	15	14⅞
15000	20	20	Eastern Union Scrip (gr. 6 pr ct	18⅝	18⅝
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire, 6 pr ct qrs	.....	.....
110000	5	5	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 5½ pct	3½	3¼
93080	12½	12½	Great Northern, 5 per cent	128	129
60000	12½	12½	— 5 pr ct Scrip, Redeemable at 10 per cent pm	114	113
50000	6½	6½	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths	9	.....
144000	6½	6½	— No. 2	8½	.....
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	15	14⅞
16000	50	6	Gt Wstrn (Berks & Hnts Ex) 6 pc	7½	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Western, fixed 4½ pr ct	106	106½
48444	20	6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, P. 20l	6¼	.....
Stock	100	100	— 6 per cent	152	151
Stock	100	100	London & Brighton, guar. 5 pc	.....	130
Stock	100	100	— Pref. 5 per cent, 1851	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	— Convert. 5 per cent, 1852	.....	.....
1640	50	50	— New, guar. 6 per cent	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1	11	.....
87200	10	10	— New, 16l	11¾	11
172300	6	2	— 6l	3¼	.....
Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 p cent	148	147¾
15000	20	20	Norfolk Extension	22	.....
21000	5	5	— Guaranteed 5½ per cent	6¼	.....
Stock	100	100	North British	110	110¾
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn, 15l, 6 per cent	16¾	.....
19275	8	8	Shrewsbury & Birmingham, New guaranteed	11¾	.....
17500	10	10	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.) 6 per cent	18	.....
20000	25	25	South Devon	17	.....
Stock	...	All	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar	22	.....
142395	... / 17	100 / 5	York, Newcastle, & Berwick, 4l per cent preference / — — —	105 / 5¼	104¾ / .....
62950	25	10	York & N. Mid., H. & S. purch.	10¾	10¾
			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
26000	20	20	Charleroi & Erquelines	13⅝	13½
30000	20	8	Dijou and Besancon	10¼	9¾
100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	6⅞	.....
50000	20	20	East Indian	26½	25⅞
100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	7⅛	7¼
60000	20 / 10	14 / 10	Luxembourg — (Railway)	7 / 4¼	6¾ / 4¼
of 20l	5	2½	— (Canal)	1⅞	1¾
7735	33⅓	27½	Maria Antonia	.....	.....
25000	20	4½	Madras	7	.....
26595	20	20	Namur and Liege (with int.)	8½	.....
400000	20	20	Northern of France	35½	35¼
130000	20	11	Orleans and Bordeaux	.....	.....
280000	20	10	Paris and Lyons	26⅝	27
80000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	42	.....
72000	20	20	Paris and Rouen	40½	40⅝
250000	20	20	Paris & Strasbourg	32⅜	33
40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	20	.....
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	9⅝	9⅝
80000	20	17	Tours & Nantes	.....	.....
26757	8½	8½	West Flanders	5	5
50000	20	9	Western of France	18	20¼
			MINES.		
100000	1	1	Agua Fria	2⅛	2¼
100000	10s	10s	Anglo-Californian	1¼	...
...	...	2	Australasian	5	.....
20000	20	5	Australian	7	7¼
50000	1	1	Ave Maria	1	1
16000	35	24½	Brazil Imprl. (issued at 5l pm)	4½	4¾
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	42	42½
...	14	14	Copiapo	.....	.....
...	...	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	3¾	4
20000	20	20	General	15⅝	21
11000	3	3	Great Polgooth	4⅝	4¾
100000	1	1	Liberty	1⅛	1⅛
200000	10	½	Mexican & South American	6½	7¼
200000	1	1	Nouveau Monde	2⅜	2⅜
7000	30	10½	Santiago de Cuba	7¼	6½
6000	10	7	Tin Croft	12	10¾
43174	28½	28½	United Mexican	7¾	6½
160000	1	½	West Mariposa	1⅜	1⅜

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. 1849	1850	1851	1852	Name of Railway.	Week ending	RECEIPTS. Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total receipts.	Same week 1852	Traffic per mile per week	Miles open in 1853	1852
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1853	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,946,332	1,911,528	26,549	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen	Feb. 12	600 0 0	975 0 0	1575 0 0	1379	21	72	72
813,333	813,265	13,567	1	1½	2½	...	Belfast & Ballymena	19	330 16 11	221 5 1	552 2 0	560	14	37½	37½
3,150,000	1,980,899	60,027	5	1½	1½	1¼	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Ches.	23	707 4 3	873 6 4	1580 10 7	1174	48	33	33
4,297,600	3,069,257	35,805	3½	3½	4½	4⅜	Bristol and Exeter	13	2597 10 6	1144 6 10	3741 17 0	3902	43	85½	85½
8,859,400	7,745,469	40,981	...	...	5s	12s	Caledonian	6	3168 0 0	5796 0 0	8958 0 0	7265	47	189½	189½
4,339,339	4,144,980	43,632	...	...	...	...	Chester and Holyhead	13	2122 0 0	1025 0 0	3147 0 0	2518	33	94½	94½
1,270,666	983,970	18,497	1	1½	2	2	Dublin & Drogheda	19	667 16 3½	202 14 0	869 10 3½	851	16	53	53
670,000	451,250	75,208	7½	7	7	10	Dublin & Kingstown	22	.....	.....	538 3 3	618	59	6	6
355,600	257,995	15,404	...	...	...	...	Dundee and Arbroath	20	193 15 3½	204 10 7	434 5 10½	430	25	16¾	16¾
866,599	840,499	17,725	1½	...	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	20	246 0 10	403 10 3	649 11 1	539	21	31	31
1,381,200	1,334,672	19,618	...	...	...	...	East Anglian	6	295 1 3	375 18 10	671 0 1	563	10	65	68
3,591,891	3,233,324	36,329	5½	2½	3	3	Edinburgh & Glasgow	19	.....	.....	3537 8 1	3047	39	89½	89½
3,333,612	3,413,210	39,912	...	...	...	...	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	20	.....	.....	2046 14 3	2052	26	78	78
17,439,632	12,887,000	40,022	1½	¼	1	2	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	20	6760 3 7	7832 7 1	13592 10 8	13270	41	322	322
4,169,833	3,756,927	46,332	1	1½	2½	2	East Lancashire	20	1851 14 9	2382 1 1	4233 10 8	4126	53	81½	79
2,746,666	2,266,806	23,861	...	...	...	...	Eastern Union	20	871 13 2	1339 11 1	2221 4 3	1870	23	95	95
7,340,500	4,093,306	23,298	1½	2½	2	2	Glasgow, South Western	12	.....	.....	3946 12 8	3439	23	171¾	171¾
10,804,466	9,368,938	32,873	...	...	2	2	Great Northern & East Lincolns.	6	6225 4 9	7587 0 0	14212 4 0	11491	50	285½	241½
4,927,910	3,719,679	19,786	...	3½	69s	4	Great Southern & Western (I.)	19	2964 11 0	1260 0 0	4224 11 0	4153	23	188	188
21,975,666	16,076,535	50,239	4	4	4½	4	Great Western	20	.....	.....	15471 0 4	14439	49	319½	264
14,202,045	11,812,821	45,436	3½	2	2½	3	Lancashire & Yorkshire	20	.....	.....	16550 13 9	15660	64	260	260
2,312,000	1,990,559	29,117	4½	5½	6½	6½	Lancaster & Carlisle	6	2208 0 0	2429 0 0	4637 0 0	3970	52	90	90
2,977,932	2,440,172	34,889	...	...	...	...	Leeds Northern	13	522 0 6	822 0 0	1345 0 6	966	19	70	39
37,354,620	29,662,034	53,541	6	5½	5½	5½	London & North Western, &c.	20	21216 16 11	19976 14 4	41193 11 3	39193	75	553½	539½
1,900,933	1,468,270	256,050	9s	11⅓s	35⅓s	35⅓s	London & Blackwall	13	848 12 11	21 0 0	869 12 11	830	166	5s	5½
7,440,930	7,321,640	42,328	3½	4½	9⅝s	6⅝s	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	19	4715 4 7	2239 17 1	6955 1 8	7430	40	172½	172½
12,046,128	8,570,885	34,269	3½	3½	4½	3½	London & South Western	13	6485 0 0	2642 0 0	9127 0 0	8366	36	253½	244½
9,309,532	7,550,678	44,944	...	...	...	...	Man., Sheffd., & Lincolnshire	20	1987 1 3½	3972 0 7½	5959 2 4½	6339	35	167½	167½
19,562,160	17,093,197	34,461	2½	3	2½	3	Midland, Bristol, & Birm.	13	.....	.....	32069 16 0	29234	44	498½	498½
2,596,666	1,925,533	15,282	...	4	4	4	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	20	.....	.....	1897 3 0	1990	15	126	126
754,660	560,536	15,149	4½	3½	3½	4½	Monklands	19	.....	.....	776 14 5	968	21	37	37
1,776,000	1,776,898	29,615	6	6	4	4	Newcastle and Carlisle	5	684 4 0	1780 0 0	2464 0 0	1825	41	60	60
4,640,666	4,462,459	29,998	2½	...	...	...	North British	16	1086 0 0	1990 0 0	3084 0 0	3083	21	149	146
5,820,000	4,979,665	21,404	...	1	3⅛s	3⅛s	North Staffordshire	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	232	222
1,939,333	1,651,622	26,703	7	5	9½s	8	Scottish Central	20	842 6 2	1051 12 5	1893 18 7	1566	38	50	50
800,000	646,665	20,209	...	...	15s	1⅝	Scottish Midland Junction	19	218 8 1	420 8 3	638 16 4	534	20	32	32
1,628,000	1,402,670	29,842	2½	...	...	...	Shrewsbury & Chester	20	497 0 4	1038 6 4	1535 6 8	1470	31	49	49
12,000,000	12,224,850	42,100	3	3½	6⅛s	2½	South Eastern	12	8011 4 0	2816 0 0	10827 4 0	9819	28	288½	281
2,583,166	2,061,361	35,541	...	...	...	1	South Devon	13	1209 3 1½	350 0 0	1559 3 1½	1513	27	58	58
4,566,439	3,221,358	24,593	...	...	15s	...	South Wales	20	.....	.....	2515 7 1	1962	18	131	100½
2,000,000	1,720,998	21,409	6	3	3½	4	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	5	.....	.....	1383 0 0	1294	21	77	77
1,134,600	1,120,642	23,666	6	6½	7½	7½	Taff Vale	19	.....	.....	2003 11 7	2085	65	40	40
11,778,898	10,622,593	35,123	1½	3	3	2½	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	20	3555 9 2½	8988 14 6	12544 3 2½	13099	41	304½	294
7,271,666	6,035,499	23,576	1	1	1½	1	York & North Midland	13	2562 0 0	4829 0 0	7391 0 0	7137	27	279	279

COMMERCIAL TIMES
Weekly Price Current.

☞ *The prices in the following lists are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.*

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, on spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, timber.

Ashes *duty free*				
First sort Pot, U.S.	p cwt	27s 6d	27s 6d
Montreal		27 0	27 6
First sort Pearl, U.S.		28 0	28 6
Montreal		28 0	28 6
Cocoa *duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.*				
West India	per cwt	30 0	43 0
Guayaquil		34 0	35 0
Brazil		24 6	28 0
Coffee *duty 3d p lb*				
Jamaica, good middling to fine..*bond,*	p cwt	60 0	90 0
fine ord to mid		48 0	58 0
Berbice and Demerara		0 0	0 0
Mocha, garbled		68 0	78 0
ungarbled		46 0	60 0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd		46 6	48 0
plantation, good mid. to fine		60 0	80 0
fine ord. to middling		50 0	59 0
Cheribon & Batavia, yel.		48 0	52 0
pale and mixed		43 0	47 0
Sumatra and Padang		41 0	44 0
Madras and Tellicherry		44 0	60 0
Malabar and Mysore		42 0	47 0
St Domingo		43 0	46 0
Brazil, ord to fine ord		37 0	44 0
fine fine ord to gd mid		44 6	52 0
Costa Rica		47 0	50 0
Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine		58 0	65 0
fine and fine fine ord		46 0	54 0
ord and good ord		40 0	45 0
Porto Rico & La Guayra		46 0	65 0
Cotton *duty free*				
Surat	per lb	0 3½	0 4½
Bengal		0 3½	0 4½
Madras		0 3½	0 4½
Pernam		0 0	0 0
Bowed Georgia		0 5½	0 6½
New Orleans		0 0	0 0
Demerara		0 0	0 0
St Domingo		0 0	0 0
Egyptian		0 0	0 0
Smyrna		0 0	0 0
Drugs & Dyes *duty free*				
COCHINEAL				
Honduras silver	p lb	3 11	4 4
black		4 6	5 8
Mexican silver		3 10	4 0
black		4 3	4 9
LAC DYE				
D T		2 0	2 4
B Mirzapore		1 10	1 11
TURMERIC				
Bengal	p cwt	11 6	13 6
Java and Madras		10 0	12 6
China		0 0	0 0
TERRA JAPONICA				
Cutch		24 6	0 0
Gambier		23 0	24 0
Dyewoods *duty free*		£ s	£ s
BRAZIL WOOD	p ton	0	0 0
CAMWOOD		18 0	28 15
FUSTIC, Cuba		7 10	10 0
Jamaica		4 0	4 12
Savanilla		3 0	3 10
St Domingo		5 0	0 0
Zante		7 0	9 0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy		6 10	7 0
Honduras		4 0	5 5
Jamaica		4 0	4 5
St Domingo		3 15	4 0
NICARAGUA WOOD				
Lima		16 10	17 15
solid		13 0	14 0
small and middling		8 0	12 0
RED SAUNDERS		5 0	5 5
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas		8 10	12 10
Fruit—Almonds				
Jordan, *duty 25s p cwt,*		£ s	£ s
new		0 0	0 0
old		0 0	0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond		2 9	2 11
bitter	nom.	0 0	0 0
Currants, *duty 15s per cwt*				
Zante & Cephal. new		1 6	2 18
old		2 5	3 15
Patras, old		2 12	3 10
Figs *duty 15s per cwt*				
Turkey, new,	p cwt d p	2 0	3 0
Spanish		0 0	0 0
Plums *duty 20s per cwt*				
French	per cwt d p	0 0	0 0
Imperial cartoon, new		0 0	0 0
Prunes, *duty 7s,* new	d p	1 10	1 11
Raisins *duty 15s per cwt*				
Denia, new,	p cwt d p	1 10	1 12
Valentia, new		1 10	2 2
Smyrna, black		0 0	0 0
red and Eleme		1 16	2 6
Sultana, new, nom		3 4	3 6
Muscatel, new,		3 4	4 10
Flax *duty free*		£ s	£ s
Riga, P T R	perton	42 0	55 0
St Petersburgh, 12 head		0 0	0 0
9 head		0 0	0 0
Friesland		35 0	52 0
Hemp *duty free*			
St Petersburgh, clean. new	per ton	38 15	0 0
outshot		38 0	0 0
half cleaned		37 0	0 0
Riga, Rhine		40 10	0 0
Manilla, *free*		43 0	46 6
East Indian Sunn		0 0	0 0
Jute		15 0	18 0

Hides—Ox & Cow,	per lb	s d	s d
B A and M Vid. dry		0 5	0 8
Do. & R Grande, salted		0 4½	0 5½
Brazil, dry		0 4	0 5½
dry salted		0 3	0 4½
salted		0 3½	0 4
Rio, dry		0 5	0 7
Lima & Valparaiso, dry		0 5½	0 6½
Cape, salted		0 3	0 4½
New South Wales		0 3	0 5½
New York		0 0	0 0
East India		0 4	0 9½
Kips, Russia, dry		0 8	0 9½
S America Horse, p hide		5 0	8 2
German	do	0 0	0 0
Indigo *duty free*			
Bengal	per lb	4 6	7 5
Oude		2 6	4 6
Madras		2 4	5 6
Kurpah		2 8	5 10
Manilla		0 0	0 0
Spanish		2 9	5 6
Caracca		0 0	0 0
Leather, per lb			
Crop Hides	30 to 45 lb	0 10	1 1
do.	50 65	0 11	1 3
English Butts	16 24	1 0	1 4
do	28 36	1 0	1 10
Foreign do	16 25	1 0	1 2
do	28 36	1 3	1 4
Calf Skins	20 35	0 11	1 4
do	40 60	1 0	1 7
do	80 100	0 11	1 2
Dressing Hides		0 11	1 2
Shaved do		1 1	1 3
Horse Hides, English		0 7½	0 11½
do Spanish,	per hide	9 0	12 0
Kips, Petersburgh,	p er lb	1 0	1 4
do East India		0 10	1 4
Metals—COPPER			
Sheathing, bolts, &c.	lb	1 3	0 0
Bottoms		1 4	0 0
Old		1 2	0 0
Tough cake,	p ton	£135	0 0
Tile		135	0 0
IRON,	per ton	£	£ s
Bars, &c. British		10 0	0 0
Nail rods		10 15	0 0
Hoops		13 0	0 0
Sheets		15 0	0 0
Pig, No 1, Wales		5 0	0 0
Bars, &c.		9 0	0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde		2 15	0 0
Swedish, in bond		11 10	0 0
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig		26 0	0 0
sheet		27 10	26 10
red lead		27 10	0 0
white do		30 0	29 10
patent shot		26 10	0 0
Spanish pig, in bond		24 10	0 0
STEEL, Swedish, in kgs		16 10	0 0
in faggots		0 0	0 0
SPELTER, for.	per ton	22 15	0 0
TIN *duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s*			
English blocks, p ton		117 0	0 0
bars		118 0	0 0
Banca, in bond, nom.		120 0	0 0
Straits do		115 0	0 0
TIN PLATES, per box			
Charcoal, I C		35s 0d	36s 0d
Coke, I C		29 0	30 0
Molasses *duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 5s 3d*			
British best, d p	p cwt	16 6	17 0
Patent		15 0	15 6
B. P. West India		13 0	15 6
Oils—Fish		£ s	£ s
Seal, pale, p 252 gal	d p	35 10	35 15
Yellow		33 10	34 0
Sperm		88 0	90 0
Head matter		92 0	93 0
Cod		33 10	33 15
South Sea		32 0	36 10
Olive, Galipoli	per tun	70 0	70 10
Spanish and Sicily		68 0	69 0
Palm	per ton	33 0	33 10
Cocoa Nut		37 0	40 0
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn)		39 0	39 10
Linseed		32 5	32 10
Black Sea	p qr	51s 6d	52s 0d
St Petersbg Morshank		49 0	50 0
Do cake (English)	pr tn	9l 5s	0l 0s
do Foreign		7 15	13 5
Rape, do		5 10	0 0
Provisions—*All articles duty paid.*			
Butter—Waterford new		86s 0d	90s 0d
Carlow		86 0	95 0
Cork	new	92 0	94 0
Limerick		82 0	84 0
Freisland, fresh		112 0	0 0
Kiel and Holstein, fine		90 0	104 0
Leer		0 0	0 0
Bacon, singed—Waterfd.		57 0	60 0
Limerick		56 0	58 0
Hams—Westphalia		0 0	0 0
Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder		70 0	74 0
Cork and Belfast do		60 0	70 0
Firkin and keg Irish		60 0	64 0
American & Canadian		0 0	0 0
Cask do do		60 0	0 0
Pork—Amer. & Can.	p b.	0 0	0 0
Beef—Amer. & Can.	p tc	135 0	140 0
Inferior		100 0	0 0
Cheese—Edam		48 0	50 0
Gouda		38 0	46 0
Canter		20 0	0 0
American		56 0	60 0
Rice *duty B. P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s*			
Carolina	per cwt	21 0	32 0
Bengal, yellow & white		9 0	12 0
Madras		9 6	10 6
Java and Manilla		8 6	13 0
Sago *duty 6d per cwt.*			
Pearl, per cwt		18 0	24 0
Saltpetre. Rough, p cwt		24 5	29 6
English, refined		29 6	30 0
NITRATE OF SODA		19 0	20 9

Seeds		s d	s d
Caraway, for. old,	p cwt	0 0	0 0
Eng. new 46s 56s,		0 0	0 0
Canary	per qr	42 0	44 0
Clover, red	per cwt	48 0	56 0
white		52 0	60 0
Coriander		12 0	16 0
Linseed, foreign	per qr	45 0	50 0
English		56 0	58 0
Mustard, br,	p bush	9 0	12 0
white,		6 0	9 0
Rape per last of 10 qrs		£20 0	£25 0
Silk *duty free*			
Surdah	per lb	14 0	16 6
Cossimbuzar		10 6	15 0
Gonatea		10 6	15 6
Comercolly		12 0	16 0
Bauleah, &c.		6 0	14 6
China, Tsatlee		16 6	20 6
RAWS—White Novi		25 0	27 0
Fossombrone		23 0	24 6
Bologna		19 0	21 0
Friuli		20 0	22 0
Royals		20 0	21 6
Do superior		22 6	23 0
Bergam		21 0	25 0
Milan		21 0	25 0
ORGANZINES			
Piedmont, 22-24		28 0	29 0
Do 24-28		26 6	27 0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22		29 0	30 0
Do 24-26		25 0	26 0
Do 28-32		24 0	0 0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24		26 6	27 0
Do 24-28		25 0	0 0
BRUTIAS—Short reel		13 3	13 9
Long do		12 6	13 0
PERSIANS		9 6	11 0
Spices, *in bond*			
PEPPER, Malabar	p lb	0 3½	0 4
Eastern		0 3½	0 3½
white		0 7½	1 2
PIMENTO, *duty 5s,* mid. and good		0 5½	0 6
CINNAMON *duty B. P. 5d p lb, For. 6d*			
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3		1 4	2 8
Malabar & Tellicherry		0 9	1 9
CAS. LIGNEA, *duty B. P. 1d p lb, For 3d*	p cwt	110 0	120 0
CLOVES, *duty 6d*			
Amboyna and Bencoolen	p lb	0 7½	1 0½
Bourbon and Zanzibar		0 6½	0 6½
GINGER *duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s*			
East India com.	p cwt	17 6	18 6
African		19 6	21 0
MACE, *duty 2s 6d*			
1 and 2	p lb	2 5	3 0
NUTMEGS, *duty 2s 6d*		2 0	4 0
Spirits—Rum *duty B. P. 8s 2d p gall, For. 15s*			
Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P,	per gal. *bond*	2 8	2 10
30 to 35		3 0	3 8
fine marks		4 0	5 0
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P		2 4	2 6
30 to 40		2 8	2 10
Leeward I., P to 5 O P		2 0	2 1
East India, proof		1 11	0 0
Brandy *duty 15s a gal*			
Vintage of 1st brands	1847 p	8 0	hds 8 2
	1848	7 10	8 0
	1849	7 8	7 10
	1850	7 6	7 8
	1851	7 4	7 6
Geneva, common		2 1	2 2
Fine		2 6	2 8
Corn spirits, *duty paid*		9 7	0 0
Malt spirits, ditto		11 0	12 6
Sugar *duty B. P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt, For. 13s, 14s, or 15s 2d*			
British plantation, yellow		25 6	30 0
brown		22 6	25 6
Mauritius, yellow		25 0	29 0
brown		17 0	24 6
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white		27 6	32 0
Benares, grey and white		25 0	29 6
Date, yellow		21 0	27 0
ord to fine brown		16 0	20 0
Penang, grey and white		24 6	28 0
brown and yellow		19 0	24 0
Madras, grainy yellow and white		25 0	31 0
brown and soft yellow		16 6	24 0
Siam and China, white		22 0	25 0
brown and yellow		17 0	21 0
Manilla, yellow and grey		20 6	21 0
brown		16 6	20 0
Java, grey and white		22 6	26 6
brown and yellow		17 0	22 0
Havana, white		26 0	31 0
brown and yellow		19 0	26 0
Brazil, grey and white		20 6	25 6
brown and yellow		16 6	20 6
Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine		18 0	26 6
REFINED *duty Br. 13s 4d, For. 20s 8d*			
Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, bastards 10s			
Do loaves, 8 to 10 lb *free*		50s 0d	51s 0d
Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb		47 6	48 0
Titlers, equal to stand		46 0	0 0
Ordinary lumps, 45 lb		44 6	45 6
Wet lumps		42 0	44 0
Pieces		36 0	41 0
Bastards		28 0	35 0
Treacle		16 6	18 6
In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb		43 0	45 0
6 lb loaves		36 6	0 0
10 lb do		35 0	0 0
14 lb do		34 0	0 0
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb		31 6	0 0
Lumps, 40 to 48 lb		30 6	0 0
Crushed		30 0	0 0
No. 2		0 0	0 0

SUGAR—REF. *contd.*	*bd*	s d	s d
Dutch superior		29 6	0 0
No. 1		28 0	0 0
No. 2 and 3		25 0	26 6
Belgian crushed, No. 1		27 9	0 0
No. 2		26 6	0 0
Pieces, &c.		24 0	28 6
Bastards		23 0	0 0
Treacle		17 0	18 0
Tallow *Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt*			
N. Amer. melted, p	cwt	0 0	0 0
St Petersburgh, 1st / C		44 9	45 0
N. S. Wales		42 6	44 0
Tar—Stockholm, p	brl	15 9	16 0
Archangel		17 6	18 0
Tea *duty 2s 1d per lb*			
Congou, com to but mid,	3d	0 10½	0 10½
ra. str. and str. blk. lf.		0 11	1 2
fine and Pekoe kinds		1 4½	2 0
Souchong, but mid to fine		0 10½	1 9
Pekoe, flowery		1 3	4 0
orange		1 0	0 0
scented		0 10	2 0
Oolong		0 11	1 9
Hyson Skin		0 6	0 9
Twankay		0 10	1 0
Hyson, common		1 1	1 2
middling to good		1 3	1 8
fine		1 9	3 0
Young Hyson, Canton		0 8	1 0
fresh and Hyson kinds		1 0	2 4
Gunpowder, Canton		0 9	1 4
fresh and Hyson kinds		1 6	3 6
Imperial		1 0	2 0
Timber		s d	s d
Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load.			
Dantzic and Memel fir		67 0	to 80 0
Riga		— 70 0	— 75 0
Swedish		— 60 0	— 65 0
Canada red pine		— 70 0	— 80 0
— yellow pine, large		70 0	— 85 0
New Brunswick do. large		85 0	— 95 0
— do. small		60 0	— 65 0
Quebec oak		95 0	— 100 0
Baltic —		70 0	— 100 0
African — *duty free*		150 0	— 200 0
Indian teake *duty free*		230 0	— 250 0
Wainscot logs, 18ft. each		75 0	— 105 0
Deals, *duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load,*			
Norway per 120 of 12ft		£19 to 24	
Swedish — 14ft		19 —24	
Russian, Petersburg standard		13 —18	
Canada 1st pine		16 —17½	
— 2nd		12½ —13	
— spruce, per 120 12ft		15½ —17½	
Dantzic deck, each		17s to 24s	
Staves *duty free*			
Baltic per mille		£145 to 170	
Quebec —		67 70	
Tobacco *duty 3s per lb*		s d	s d
Maryland, per lb, *bond*		0 3½	0 8
Virginia leaf		0 2½	0 7
— stript		0 6½	0 9½
Kentucky leaf		0 3	0 5½
— stript		0 5	0 7
Negrohead		0 6	1 3
Columbian leaf		0 11	1 6
Havana		1 0	3 0
Havana cigars, *bd duty 9s*		7 0	14 0
Turpentine *duty For. Spirits 5s*			
Rough	p cwt d p	14 6	14 9
Eng. Spirits, without ck		64 0	65 0
Foreign do., with casks		66 0	67 0
Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb			
Fleeces, So. Down hogs		17l 10s	18l 10s
Half-bred hogs		16 10	17 10
Kent fleeces		14 9	14 10
S. Down ewes & wethers		15 10	16 10
Leicester do		12 10	13 10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock		18 0	19 0
Prime and picklock		16 0	17 0
Choice		13 0	15 10
Super		14 0	15 0
Combing—Wether mat.		19 0	20 0
Picklock		16 10	17 10
Common		15 0	15 10
Hog matching		23 0	24 0
Picklock matching		18 10	19 10
Super do		15 0	16 0
FOREIGN—*duty free.*—Per lb			
Spanish:—		s d	s d
Leonesa, R's, F's, & S		1 5	1 6
Segovia		1 3	1 4
Caceres		1 2	1 4
Soria		1 2	1 3
Seville		1 0	1 2
German, Saxon, and Prussian — 1st and 2d Elect		3 3	4 6
prima		2 6	3 0
secunda		2 0	2 4
tertia		1 8	1 11
Moravian, Bohemian, and Hungarian — Electoral		3 6	5 0
prima		2 9	3 3
secunda		2 2	2 8
tertia		1 9	2 0
Lamb's		2 3	4 0
Australian and V D L			
Combing and Clothing		1 2	2 4½
Lambs		1 0½	2 4½
Locks and Pieces		0 8½	1 8
Grease		0 7	1 2
Skin and Slipe		0 8½	1 9
S. Australian & Swan River			
Combing and Clothing		1 3	1 8
Lambs		1 2½	1 8½
Locks and Pieces		0 7	1 5½
Grease		0 8	1 2½
Skin and Slipe		0 10½	1 5
Cape—Average Flocks		0 8	1 9
Combing and Clothing		0 10	1 1
Lambs		0 11	1
Locks and Pieces		0 10	1
Grease		0 6	1
Wine *duty 5s 6d per gal*		£ s	£
Port	per pipe	24 0	52
Claret	hhd	5 0	28
Sherry	butt	12 0	76
Madeira	pipe	18 0	35

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Feb. 19, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on Feb. 19 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
British Plantation.	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons
West India	8,161	4,254	11,644	11,152	15,762	8,217
East India	11,768	6,041	8,502	8,517	27,702	19,823
Mauritius	4,069	3,149	2,806	4,095	8,422	3,863
Foreign	...	...	4,261	3,026	...	...
	23,998	13,444	27,213	26,790	51,886	31,843
Foreign Sugar			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	1,619	879	256	429	6,613	6,777
Havana	335	1,037	1,782	70	14,664	13,099
Porto Rico	462	...	436	2	3,670	1,757
Brazil	596	1,705	888	492	12,122	9,306
	3,012	3,621	3,332	993	37,069	30,939

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

		s	d	
From the British Possessions in America		25	6½	per cwt.
—	Mauritius	0	0	—
—	East Indies	25	0	—
The average price of the two is		25	4½	—

MOLASSES.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
West India	709	101	1,311	678	4,291	1,295

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal
W. India.	287,955	130,815	78,300	160,920	161,955	175,275	1,406,790	1,071,000
E. India.	59,265	16,250	53,955	22,005	29,700	2,625	220,095	133,290
Foreign...	1,890	15,030	4,905	6,570	2,250	...	97,200	85,230
	349,110	162,135	137,160	189,495	193,905	177,300	1,724,085	1,289,520

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant....	...	70	234	144	1,464	1,844	8,500	8,968
Ceylon	14,730	6,896	3,890	2,318	22,543	24,385	184,332	211,321
Total BP.	14,730	6,966	4,124	2,462	24,007	26,229	192,832	220,289
Mocha	1	3,727	240	552	2,973	2,824	9,637	18,171
Foreign EI.	1,975	276	275	...	1,186	1,181	13,698	11,339
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	81	249	804	1,503
St Domingo.	...	2,719	21	...	2	6	2,844	5,561
Hav. & P Ric	...	...	198	...	79	558	4,665	7,408
Brazil	12,758	4,281	2,251	713	4,832	10,368	58,513	45,008
African.....	...	...	...	...	...	39	534	492
Total For...	14,734	11,003	2,985	1,265	9,123	15,195	90,495	89,482
Grand tot.	29,464	17,969	7,109	3,727	33,130	41,424	283,327	309,771

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant...	3,120	1,419	256	76	3,040	4,060	18,465	20,746
Foreign.....	2,676	2,811	685	35	987	81	5,997	6,987
	5,796	4,230	941	111	4,027	4,141	22,422	27,733

RICE.								
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI...	2,195	2,496	1,277	630	2,386	2,485	16,752	13,683
Foreign EI.	206	370	49	14	216	151	1,295	1,630
Total.....	2,401	2,866	1,326	644	2,602	2,636	18,047	15,313
PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	42	80	...	...	20	47	117	136
Black.....	25	478	60	189	161	208	1,623	2,295
	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	176	247	41	3	132	119	938	1,207
Do. Wild.	...	...	...	...	12	2	576	563
CAS. LIG.	91	146	282	491	104	277	1,493	1,087
CINNAMON.	1,473	734	473	793	61	69	3,527	3,466
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	3,533	5,627	2,222	4,830	878	562	2,863	5,286

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL.	Serons 1,264	Serons 528	Serons ...	Serons ...	Serons 1,663	Serons 1,842	Serons 8,494	Serons 11,449
LAC DYE.	chests 221	chests 1,111	chests ...	chests ...	chests 562	chests 795	chests 7,387	chests 9,996
Logwood...	tons 607	tons 303	tons ...	tons ...	tons 573	tons 358	tons 1,294	tons 572
FUSTIC ...	184	238	...	...	183	758	1,459	905

INDIGO.

East India.	chests 1,386	chests 1,462	chests ...	chests ...	chests 3,509	chests 2,985	chests 27,828	chest 27,600
Spanish.....	serons 51	serons 71	serons ...	serons ...	serons 207	serons 313	serons 243	serons 1,179

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass ...	tons 806	tons 1,040	tons ...	tons ...	tons 1,234	tons 1,772	tons 1,891	tons 2,942
Nitrate of Soda	991	197	...	...	303	155	1,639	164

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American...	217	48	...	...	...	72	401	652
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	82
East India.	1,582	9,123	...	...	6,071	4,887	46,099	49,684
Liverpl., all kinds.....	258,732	275,003	39,130	9,340	270,090	238,440	373,170	605,030
Total.....	260,531	284,174	39,130	9,340	276,161	243,399	419,752	655,448

ARTICLES CHARGED WITH DUTIES OF EXCISE, &c.

An Account of the Quantities of the several Articles charged with Duties of Excise, the Quantities Exported on Drawback, and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption, in the year ended Jan. 5, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Articles.	*Quantities Charged with Duty.* Year ended Jan. 5,			*Quantities Exported to Foreign Parts.* Year ended Jan. 5,			*Quantities retained for Home Consumption.* Year ended Jan. 5,		
	1851	1852	1853	1851	1852	1853	1851	1852	1853
ENGLAND.									
Hops .....lbs	48,537,669	27,042,996	51,102,494	270,511	904,090	955,855	48,267,158	26,138,906	50,146,639
Malt .....bshls	34,423,489	34,638,212	35,482,773	*10,658	19,091	49,769	34,423,489	34,638,212	35,482,773
Paper.....lbs	105,712,953	112,196,896	114,521,304	6,696,603	6,930,781	6,243,971	99,016,350	105,266,115	108,277,333
Soap	181,414,575	182,777,397	199,996,560	12,159,213	13,287,992	15,706,927	169,255,362	169,489,405	184,289,633
Spirits .....gals	9,378,790	9,639,352	9,882,316	77,825	57,654	90,452	9,331,512	9,595,368	9,820,608
Spirits from Chan. Isl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar .....cwts	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	156,167	155,311	203,471	...	...	...
SCOTLAND.									
Malt .....bshls	4,639,159	4,102,244	3,931,790	*25	1,599	1,391	4,639,159	4,102,244	3,931,790
Paper .....lbs	28,600,019	31,723,001	32,574,895	1,056,835	1,360,833	1,081,586	27,543,184	30,362,168	31,493,309
Soap	22,996,251	22,421,924	24,063,140	375,088	199,278	108,475	22,621,163	22,222,646	23,954,665
Spirits .....gals	7,132,556	6,841,063	7,179,690	209,395	194,073	227,204	7,122,987	6,830,710	7,172,015
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	18,780	24,276	25,039	...	...	...
IRELAND.									
Malt .....bshls	1,682,102	1,596,956	1,657,073	...	...	...	1,682,102	1,596,956	1,657,073
Paper.....lbs	6,719,502	6,983,646	7,373,012	9,248	13,984	3,329	6,710,254	6,969,662	7,369,683
Spirits .....gals	7,408,086	7,550,518	8,208,256	43,418	37,754	33,497	7,408,086	7,550,518	8,208,256
Sugar .....cwts	...	...	347	...	...	...	...	...	347
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	3,045	2,741	3,855	...	...	...
UNITED KINGDOM.									
Hops .....lbs	48,537,669	27,042,996	51,102,494	270,511	904,090	955,855	48,267,158	26,138,906	50,146,639
Malt .....bshls	40,744,750	40,337,412	41,071,636	*10,683	20,690	51,160	40,744,750	40,337,412	41,071,636
Paper.....lbs	141,032,474	150,903,543	154,469,211	7,762,686	8,305,598	7,328,886	133,269,788	142,597,945	147,140,325
Soap	214,410,826	205,199,321	224,059,700	12,534,301	13,487,270	15,815,402	191,876,525	191,712,051	208,244,298
Spirits .....gals	23,919,432	24,030,933	25,270,262	330,638	289,481	351,153	23,862,585	23,976,596	25,200,879
Spirits from Chan. Isl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar .....cwts	...	6	347	...	...	...	...	6	347
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	177,992	182,328	232,365	...	...	...

* No drawback is paid on Malt exported, it being made free of duty for that purpose.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.

a Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.

b Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

*** In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable.

	under ½ oz s d	not exc. ½ oz s d
Aden	*b*1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Africa, West Coast of	...	*a*1 0
Alexandria	*b*1 8	
— via Southampton	...	1 6
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	*b*1 3	
Algeria	*b*0 10	
Ascension	...	*a*1 0
Australia, South or Western	...	*a*1 0
Austrian dominions	...	*a*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg	*b*1 7	
Austrian Galicia and Silesia, ditto	*b*1 3	
Azores	...	*a*1 10
— via Portugal	...	*a*1 9
Baden	*b*0 11	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 3	
Bavaria	*b*0 11	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Belgium	*b*0 6	
— via France (closed mail)	*b*0 6	
— via Holland	...	*a*0 8
Belgrade	...	*ab*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
— via Hamburg	*a*b1 4	
Berbice	...	1 2
Bermuda	...	1 0
Beyrout via Marseilles, by French packet	*b*1 3	
Bolivia	...	*a*2 0
Brazil	...	*a*2 9
Bremen	...	*b*0 8
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland	*b*1 4	
— via France	*b*0 11	
Brunswick	...	*b*0 9
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
Buenos Ayres	...	*a*1 0
California	...	*ab*2 4
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*ab*1 2½
Cape of Good Hope	...	*a*1 0
Cape de Verde Islands	...	*a*1 10
Canada	...	1 2
— via Halifax	...	1 0
Canary Islands	...	*a*1 10
Ceylon	*a*b1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Chili	...	*a*2 0
China, (Hong Kong excepted)	*a*b1 10	
— via Southampton	...	*a*1 0
Constantinople	...	*b*1 1
— via France	*b*1 10	
— via Hamburg	*b*2 2	
— via Marseilles by French packet	*b*1 3	
Cracow	*b*1 5	
Cuba	...	*a*2 3
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*ab*1 2½
Curaçoa	...	*a*1 5
Cuxhaven	...	*a*0 6
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
Denmark	...	*b*0 10
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 11½
— via France	*b*1 4	
Ecuador	...	*a*2 0
Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	*a*b1 8	
— via Southampton	...	*a*1 6
Falkland Islands	...	*a*1 0
France	*b*0 16	
Frankfort	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Galatz	...	*b*1 1
— via France	*b*1 1	
— via Hamburg	*b*2 1	
Galicia	...	*b*0 8
— via Hamburg	*b*1 3	
Gibraltar	...	1 0
— via France	*a*b0 10	
Greece, via Marseilles by French packet	*a*b1 4	
— via Southampton	...	*a*1 6
— via Marseilles	*a*b1 3	
— via France and Austria	*b*1 4	
Grey Town	...	*a*2 3
Hamburg	...	*b*0 8
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
Hanover	...	*b*0 9
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland	...	*a*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
Heligoland	...	0 6
Hesse	*b*0 8	
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Holland	...	*b*1 0
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*b*1 2
— via France	*a*0 11	
Honduras	...	1 0
Hong Kong	*a*b1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Ibriail	...	*b*1 1
— via France	1 10	
— via Hamburg	*b*2 1	
India	*a*b1 10	
— via Southampton or the Cape	...	1 0
Ionian Islands	...	*a*b1 0
— via France	*a*b1 4	
— via Southampton	...	0
— via Marseilles	*a*b1 8	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*a*b1 3	
Jamaica (Kingston excepted)	...	1 2
Kingston	...	1 0
Jassy	...	*ab*0 8
— via France	*b*1 10	
— via Hamburg	*b*2 0	
Java	*a*b2 2	
— via Southampton	...	*a*b1 4
— via Holland	...	*a*b1 0
Lippe Detmold	...	*b*0 9
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Lubeck, via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*b*0 8
— via Hamburg	...	*b*0 9
— via Holland	*b*1 4	
— via France	*b*0 11	
Madeira	...	*a*1 10
— via Lisbon	...	*a*1 9
Majorca	*a*b0 10	
Malta	*b*1 3	
— via Southampton	...	1 6
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*b*1 1	
Mauritius	...	*a*1 0
— via Marseilles	*a*b1 10	
— via Southampton	...	*a*1 0
Mecklenburg Strelitz	...	*a*0 6
via France	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
Mecklenburg Schwerin	...	*b*0 10
— via France	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
Meiningen	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Mexico	...	*a*2 3
Minorca	*a*b0 10	
Modena	must be sent unpaid	
— via France and Austria	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 9½
Moldavia	...	*ab*0 8
— via France	*b*1 10	
— via Hamburg	*a*b1 4	
Monte Video	...	*a*2 7
Naples	must be sent unpaid	
— via Belgium	...	*ab*0 8
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*a*0 5	
Nassau	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
New Brunswick	...	1 0
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*b*1 2
Newfoundland	...	1 0
New Granada	...	*a*1 0
New South Wales	...	*a*1 0
Norway	...	*b*1 5
— via Belgium	...	*b*1 5
— via France	*b*1 4	
Nova Scotia	...	1 0
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*b*1 2
Oldenburg	...	*b*0 9
— via France	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
Oregon	...	*ab*2 4
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*ab*1 2½
Papal States	must be sent unpaid	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*ab*0 8
— via Hamburg	*a*b1 4	
Penang	*a*b1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Peru	...	*a*2 0
Parma	must be sent unpaid	
— via France and Austria	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 9½
Placentia	must be sent unpaid	
— via France and Austria	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 9½
Poland	...	*b*0 11½
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 7	
— via France	*b*1 4	
Portugal	...	*a*1 9
— via France	*a*b0 10	
Prince Edward Island	...	1 0
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*b*1 2
Prussia	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland	...	*b*1 0
— via Hamburg	...	*b*1 0
— via France	*b*0 11	
Reuss	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Russia	...	*b*0 11½
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 7	
— via France	*b*1 4	
St Thomas	...	*a*1 0
Salonica, via Belgium	...	*b*1 1
— via Hamburg	*b*2 2	
— via France	*b*1 10	
Sardinia	*b*1 1	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*a*b1 1	
— via Belgium	...	*ab*0 8
— via Hamburg	*a*b1 4	
Saxe Altenburg	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Saxe Coburg Gotha	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	

THE CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to Steaks, Chops, and all Roast Meat, Gravies, Fish, Game, Soup, Curries, and SALAD, and by its invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food.

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These arms having been, by a Select Committee of Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, submitted to the most severe tests for a period extending over 12 months, and having been in constant use in all parts of the world, by the Officers of Her Majesty's Army and Navy, as also by those in the Honourable East India Company's Service, have met with unqualified approbation, and their superiority over every other species of revolver, whether foreign or English, has been established beyond dispute.

The holster pistols and carbines are admirably adapted for cavalry service. The belt pistols equally so for the navy.

Gentlemen travelling will find the belt and pocket sizes the most convenient. The rifle will be found the most formidable weapon for the large game of the jungles of India, as well as for deer-stalking in this country. These arms, with every other article appertaining to military or sporting purposes, can be obtained wholesale of the patentees and manufacturers, and retail from all established gunmakers throughout the United Kingdom.

Gentlemen desirous of witnessing the precision of these arms, or of personally making a trial of them, will find every facility for that purpose on application to Messrs DEANE, ADAMS and DEANE, gunmakers to H.R.H. Prince Albert, 30 King William street, London bridge.

Also, on application, will be forwarded free to any part of the world, Diagrams of the official trials of Adams's Patent Repeating Arms at Enfield, Woolwich, and Cork.

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